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Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Secrétariat d'État du Canada

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

NINTH REPORT OF CANADA

October 1988

Canada

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Cat. No. S2-92/1988E

ISBN 0-662-16819-4

F O R E W O R D

This report was submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in August 1988. It is published in Canada so that it can be made available to interested groups and individuals. The text of the Convention has been added as Annex 5.

The publication of this report aims at providing Canadians with the opportunity to increase their understanding of the obligations undertaken by Canada through its ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and of the measures adopted by their governments to ensure its implementation.

Reports on this Convention are prepared in close collaboration with the governments of the provinces and territories, providing each jurisdiction with the occasion to examine measures which have been taken to implement the provisions of the Convention. This examination, along with the numerous consultations which accompany it, is an invaluable process in facililating the implementation of the Convention in Canada.

Copies of the report, in Canada's two official languages, may be obtained from the Communications Branch or the Human Rights Directorate of the Department of the Secretary of State in Ottawa. Copies of previous reports on the same Convention are also available at the Human Rights Directorate of the Department. These reports are distributed free of charge.

Department of the Secretary of State
Ottawa K1A 0M5
October 1988

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is the ninth submitted by Canada under the terms of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The main period covered in the report is October 1, 1985 to August 31, 1987.

2. Canada is a federal state comprising ten provinces (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Québec and Saskatchewan) and two territories (Northwest Territories and Yukon). While the ratification of international treaties is the prerogative of the Government of Canada, the implementation of the treaties requires the active participation of the governments which have the jurisdiction over the subject matters covered. In Canada, the responsibility for the subject matters covered by the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is shared by the Government of Canada, the provincial governments and, following a delegation of authority by the Parliament of Canada, the territorial governments.

3. Previous reports contained detailed information on measures adopted by all governments. This report contains only updated information, taking into account comments made by members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination during their examination of previous reports, and their requests for additional information. In addition to the general part, which applies to all governments, the report contains information on measures adopted by the Government of Canada, the provincial governments, and the territorial governments.

PART I: GENERAL

1987 Constitutional Accord

4. In 1987, a Constitutional Accord was reached among federal and provincial First Ministers to amend the Constitution Act, 1982 in such a manner as to satisfy concerns of the Province of Québec that prevented it from concurring with the 1981 Constitutional Accord. If passed by the federal and provincial legislatures, the amendments would, among other things, require the Constitution of Canada to be interpreted in a manner consistent with the recognition of Canada's linguistic duality and Québec's place within Canada as a distinct society. By express stipulation, this amendment would not, however, derogate from existing provisions in Canada's constitution concerning multicultural heritage and aboriginal peoples.

Court Cases on Section 15 of the Charter

5. Section 15 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms guarantees to every individual equality before and under the law and the right to equal protection and benefit of the law without discrimination, and in particular without discrimination based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age, or mental or physical disability.

6. Although section 15 has not yet been interpreted in a case before the Supreme Court of Canada, lower courts have generally interpreted it in a broad fashion. Section 15 has been held to apply to both the content and administration of legislation (McBeth v. Governor of Dalhousie College and University

(1986), 23 C.R.R. 317 (N.S.C.A.)), to preclude systemic or unintentional discrimination as well as direct discrimination (Blainey v. Ontario Hockey Association et al. (1986), 54 O.R. (2d) 513 (Ont. C.A.)), and to extend in scope beyond those grounds enumerated in section 15 (Smith, Kline and French Laboratories Ltd. v. A.G. Canada (1987), 12 C.P.R. (3d) 385 (Fed. C.A.)).

7. Very few cases under section 15 have been brought on the grounds of racial, colour, national or ethnic discrimination. In R. v. Kent, Sinclair and Gode (1986), 21 C.R.R. 372, the Ontario Court of Appeal held, in the trial of an accused Native person, that the absence of a requirement that Native persons be represented on the jury did not violate section 15 of the Charter.

Intergovernmental Co-operation

8. Federal, provincial, and territorial ministers responsible for human rights, and their officials, maintain ongoing liaison and information exchanges with respect to the implementation of international human rights instruments, including this Convention, as well as the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Also, since 1985, Immigrant and Visible Minority Women have been an agenda item for the federal/provincial/territorial meetings of ministers responsible for the status of women. Specific issues dealt with under this agenda item have included language training, data collection, and accreditation and certification of those trained and educated overseas.

Human Rights Day Activities

9. Each year, Human Rights Day - December 10 - is marked in Canada by numerous activities. The human rights commissions are particularly active in this connection. In addition to sponsoring events themselves, they often enlist the participation of schools, churches, municipal governments, and the business sector. Non-governmental organizations and many community groups are also very active, sponsoring numerous events. The media generally respond favourably and co-operate in these efforts to sensitize the public to human rights issues and to the work of the United Nations in this area. Canada submits reports yearly on the celebration of Human Rights Day. Copies of recent reports will be made available to members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

Demographic Data

10. Canada conducts a full census of its population on the first year of each decade and a limited census, based on a 20% sample, every sixth year.

11. The census conducted in 1986 demonstrated again that a wide range of ethnic groups make up the Canadian mosaic (for details see table 1 in annex 1 to this report). In 1986, of a total of over 25 million Canadians, 8.4 million (33.6%) were of British origin, 6.1 million (24.4%) of French origin, 6.2 million (24.8%) of origins neither British nor French and 4.3 million (17.1%) of a multiple origin that included either British or French. Nearly three quarters of a million Canadians reported some Aboriginal origin.

12. Regional differences were reflected in ethnic reporting. Newfoundland had the highest proportion of the population with a common ethnic background: 80% of Newfoundlanders reported a single British response. In Quebec, 78% of respondents gave French as their only ethnic origin. The western provinces, notably

Manitoba and Saskatchewan, showed greater ethnic diversity. British single responses represented the single largest group, comprising just over 21% and 22% of all ethnic origins in these provinces. The next largest group, German single response, was 9% and 13% respectively. The Northwest Territories was the only area of the country where neither British nor French was the largest group. Aboriginal peoples were in the majority and 52% of the population of the Northwest Territories reported a single aboriginal response.

13. Of all Canadians who reported having neither British nor French origins, 63% were of European background, 10% Asian, 6% South- or West-Asian (Middle Eastern), 6% Aboriginal, 3% Black, 2% Other, and 10% gave a multiple response that did not include British or French.

14. There were also regional differences in the distribution of various groups. Asians were more likely to live in Ontario and British Columbia than in the Maritime provinces or Newfoundland. Eighty-five per cent of Blacks lived in Ontario and Quebec and those of European ethnic background were predominant in all provinces.

15. For more details on the ethnic origin of Canada's population based on the 1986 Census, the publication "Addendum to The Daily" of December 3, 1987, issued by Statistics Canada, can be consulted. Table 1, abstracted from that publication, is reproduced herein as Annex 1.

PART II: MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

General Legal Framework and Policy of Eliminating Racial Discrimination

16. The legal framework within which racial discrimination is prohibited in areas of federal jurisdiction has been explained in previous reports and has remained unchanged.

17. The Government of Canada has reiterated its commitment to the principle of equality and the elimination of racial discrimination on occasions such as Human Rights Day (December 10) and the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (March 21). On March 21, 1986, the Prime Minister of Canada officially proclaimed the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination on the occasion of a ceremony marking the International Day (Annex 2).

18. In May 1987, the Interdepartmental Committee on Human Rights set up a subcommittee to work on the development of a plan of action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

19. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Multiculturalism mentioned in the 8th report monitors the implementation of the Government's multiculturalism policy. Since 1985, the Committee has heard witnesses representing voluntary organizations, including ethnocultural groups, and has conducted research on a variety of topics. The Committee submitted its first report to the House of Commons in June 1987. The report, Multiculturalism: Building the Canadian Mosaic, carried recommendations on the multiculturalism policy, possible legislative enactments, and the infrastructure needed to spearhead the advancement of the policy throughout all governement departments and agencies.

20. In December 1987, the Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism tabled an Act for the preservation and enhancement of multiculturalism in Canada (Bill

C-93) in the House of Commons. When passed, the proposed Canadian Multiculturalism Act will: enshrine in law the recognition of Canada's multicultural reality and set forth the multiculturalism policy of Canada; entrench in legislation a government-wide commitment on the part of all federal institutions to implement the multiculturalism policy; provide a legislative base for multiculturalism programs that will assist cultural preservation, combat racism, and promote the adoption of appropriate policies in our institutions; provide in legislation a special co-ordinating and advocacy role for the Minister in order to implement the Act; and establish a process of Parliamentary accountability.

21. In 1987, Canada celebrated the 40th anniversary of Canadian citizenship and the first Canadian Citizenship Act, which came into force on January 1, 1947. In the 40 years since that Act was passed, almost 3,000,000 certificates of citizenship have been granted.

22. Activities to mark the anniversary were held throughout the year, but more particularly during Citizenship Week, which was launched to encourage Canadians to reflect on what it means to be a citizen of Canada. The activities highlighted in particular the rights and responsibilities of citizens and the fundamental principles of equality, diversity, and community. The week of April 17 was chosen for the yearly celebration of Citizenship Week because it marks the anniversary of the day - April 17, 1982 - when the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms came into force. In 1987, the Prime Minister of Canada issued a declaration on the occasion of Citizenship Week (see Annex 3).

Aboriginal Matters

23. In addition to steps taken by the Government of Canada to eliminate racial discrimination, measures have been adopted to protect and advance the special position of the Aboriginal peoples in Canadian society.

24. In particular, the Government of Canada notes its efforts to address within the Canadian constitution issues of importance to the Aboriginal peoples, as discussed in Canada's seventh and eighth reports. The five-year Aboriginal constitutional process required by the constitution culminated with the First Ministers' Conference held on March 26 and 27, 1987 which focused on the issue of self-government for Aboriginal peoples. The federal government's proposal was a constitutional recognition of the right of Canada's Aboriginal peoples to self-government, with the powers and jurisdictions of such governments to be defined through negotiated agreements. The consensus required to amend the constitution could not be reached, but the Government of Canada remains committed to achieving a constitutional amendment on Aboriginal self-government. In addition, the Government of Canada continues to assist Aboriginal communities to achieve greater control over their affairs within existing constitutional arrangements.

25. In December 1986, following consultation with Aboriginal groups and other interested parties, the comprehensive land claims policy, which was described in Canada's seventh report, was revised to allow new approaches to the cession of title, self-government, wildlife and environmental management, the inclusion of offshore areas in negotiations, resource revenue-sharing and negotiating procedures.

26. As noted in Canada's eighth report, the Indian Act was amended in 1985 to remove sexual discrimination and to reinstate persons who had lost Indian status

under the Act. By December 1987, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development had received 45,000 applications representing 90,000 persons, and about one-third have so far been registered as status Indians. Also, nearly half of Canada's 592 Indian Bands have taken advantage of the revised Act and submitted their own membership codes.

Article 2

27. Following the inclusion of members of visible minority groups in the Government's Employment Equity Program in 1985 (8th report, paragraph 24), several measures have been introduced to facilitate their access to employment in the Public Service. The Office of Services for Visible Minority Groups is responsible for co-ordinating, monitoring and evaluating programs and services directed to members of these groups provided by the Public Service Commission. The Visible Minority Employment Program provides incentives to federal departments to recruit members of visible minority groups. A network of regional co-ordinators delivers the program across Canada.

28. A Visible Minority Employment Program Exclusion Approval Order was introduced to facilitate the appointment of members of visible minority groups to certain positions in the Public Service by excluding such persons and specific positions from the operation of certain provisions of the Public Service Employment Act.

29. Mention was made in the 8th report (paragraph 33) of the voluntary identifier added to the application for employment form in 1984 to allow members of some under-represented groups, including Black persons and members of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada, to self-identify. The form has since been revised to allow all members of visible minority groups to identify themselves when applying for employment and thus benefit from the Employment Equity Program.

30. The National Indigenous Development Program and the Northern Careers Program, mentioned in the 7th report (paragraph 52), were broadened to provide training and development assignments at the officer entry level. A summer employment program, created within the National Indigenous Development Program, was operational in 1987 and provided summer employment to indigenous students.

31. The Employment Equity Act, mentioned in the 8th report (paragraphs 28-30), received Royal Assent on June 27, 1986 and was proclaimed into force on August 13, 1986. Regulations have been issued as well as guidelines for employers.

32. The Act requires federally regulated employers and Crown corporations to implement employment equity and, beginning on June 1, 1988, to file an annual statistical report on their results. These reports will be made available to the public and to the Canadian Human Rights Commission. They will be analysed and a report will be tabled in Parliament.

33. Crown corporations have submitted their three-year action plans for the period beginning with the fiscal year 1987-1988. The Treasury Board analysed the reports to ensure that targets set and planned activities are in line with government objectives.

34. The Federal Contractors Program, mentioned in the eighth report (paragraph 31), continues to apply.

Article 3

35. The Government of Canada has reiterated its strong condemnation of apartheid on numerous occasions during the period under review, at home, in South Africa itself and in multilateral fora such as the United Nations, La Francophonie and the Commonwealth. Moreover, during this period the Canadian Government has adopted more than two dozen measures to put pressure on the South African Government to dismantle apartheid and enter into negotiations with black leaders towards the establishment of a non-racial representative government.

36. Over the past two years, Canada has introduced a voluntary ban on the sale of South African gold coins, abrogated its Double Taxation Agreement with South Africa, extended its ban on new bank loans to the private as well as the public sector, banned the import of South African agricultural products, uranium, coal, iron and steel, and terminated Canadian Government procurement of South African goods and services. Canada has also applied a voluntary ban on the sale of petroleum and refined products to South Africa. The Government has terminated all its programs designed to help firms exporting to South Africa or Namibia.

37. Sanctions have also limited both individual and official contacts. Direct air links with South Africa have been banned. A voluntary ban on the promotion of tourism is in effect. Visas to visit Canada are no longer issued in South Africa; these must be applied for and obtained at other Canadian missions abroad. Official contacts are monitored and restricted and Canada has withdrawn accreditation of five South African attachés based in Washington.

38. Canada has also greatly increased its assistance to the victims and opponents of apartheid, which is focussed on education, community development and legal and humanitarian assistance. An $8.2 million education fund is helping to develop human resources essential to a post-apartheid South Africa and this year $2.7 million has been disbursed on small-scale projects to improve the quality of life in poor communities. Funds for legal and humanitarian assistance to political detainees and their families, which are channelled through Canadian NGOs, will be increased by $500,000 next year to $2.5 million. Also, in recognition of the increasingly important role of the South African trade union movement as a vehicle for both economic and political change, Canada will provide next year an additional $500,000 for labour education assistance. All of these programmes demonstrate in a concrete way Canadian abhorrence of apartheid and concern for its victims.

39. The Commonwealth Heads of Government at their October 1987 meeting in Vancouver decided on a broad programme of action to combat apartheid through sanctions, aid to the region, promotion of dialogue and efforts to counteract South African propaganda and censorship. Canada is chairing a Committee of eight Commonwealth Foreign Ministers, who will meet periodically before the next Commonwealth meeting to provide impetus and guidance to Commonwealth efforts on Southern Africa. The Committee met first in Lusaka, Zambia, in February 1988 and will meet again in Canada in July 1988.

Article 4

Prosecution of Racist Propaganda Activities

40. Mention was made in previous reports of several prosecutions relating to racist activities.

41. In the case of John Ross Taylor (8th report, paragraph 39), who had been convicted of contempt of court for refusing to obey a court order not to transmit recorded hate messages by telephone, the Federal Court of Appeal has rejected Mr. Taylor's appeal of his conviction. Mr. Taylor has obtained leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada.

42. In the case of Ernst Zundel (8th report, paragraph 40), in January 1987 the Ontario Court of Appeal ordered a new trial, on the ground that the trial judge had made certain procedural errors. The Attorney-General of Ontario has initiated proceedings for a new trial. (See also paragraph 138).

43. In the case of James Keegstra (8th report, paragraph 41), convicted of willfully promoting hatred against an identifiable group, the appeal was heard by the Alberta Court of Appeal in April 1987.

44. The publisher, Donald Andrews, and the editor, Robert Smith, of the Nationalist Report, who had been convicted of willfully promoting racial hatred (8th report, paragraph 181), were sentenced to one year and seven months in jail respectively. They have appealed their convictions and sentences.

Measures Relating to War Criminals

45. The Government of Canada has recently taken steps to ensure that persons currently residing in Canada who have engaged in war crimes or crimes against humanity in other States can be effectively dealt with in Canada, in accordance with international law. These measures could be applied to persons who have engaged in racist activities where those activities constitute either a war crime or crime against humanity under international law.

46. In March 1987, the Report of the Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals, chaired by Mr. Justice Jules Deschênes, was tabled in the House of Commons. In response to this Report, in September 1987, legislation was enacted to the following effect:

- to amend the Criminal Code to provide Canadian courts with jurisdiction to prosecute war crimes and crimes against humanity that were committed outside Canada if these acts would have constituted an offense under Canadian law;

- to amend the Citizenship Act so as to deny future Canadian citizenship to those persons who are under investigation for, charged with or convicted of war crimes or crimes against humanity as defined by the Criminal Code;

- to amend the Immigration Act to provide a basis for ensuring that henceforth would-be immigrants who are reasonably believed to have participated in war crimes or crimes against humanity in other countries are not allowed entry into Canada.

47. In addition, the Department of Justice is investigating and, where appropriate, prosecuting persons who are alleged to have committed war crimes and who are at present residing in Canada. The first prosecution was launched in January 1988 against a former Hungarian police captain, Imre Funta, who is charged with war crimes under the new law.

Article 5

Review of the Canadian Human Rights Act

48. In March 1986, in its response to the report of the Parliamentary Sub-committee on Equality Rights (8th report, paragraphs 49-50), the Government announced that a major review of the Canadian Human Rights Act was underway. The recommendations of the Sub-committee and those of the Canadian Human Rights Commission, as well as recent court decisions, are being considered in that review. The Government is committed to adding the concept of reasonable accommodation to the Act, requiring employers, for example, to take reasonable steps to accommodate the special needs of persons in classes protected by the Act.

Official Languages Policy Renewal

49. On June 25, 1987, the Minister of Justice introduced into Parliament an Official Languages Bill aimed at strengthening the existing version of the legislation and ensuring equal opportunity for both French and English-speaking Canadians. Key elements of the Bill include: recognition of Canada's linguistic duality; provisions governing the right of Canadians to use the official language of their choice in dealing with, and working for, federal institutions; full participation of English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians in these institutions; the duty of federal courts to ensure that judicial proceedings may be conducted in either official language; an obligation on the federal government to use the language chosen by the other party in such proceedings; an enhanced role for the Commissioner of Official Languages, more effective judicial recourse, and the primacy of the Act's substantive rights and obligations over inconsistent federal laws.

Article 6

Court Cases

50. In a decision handed down in June 1987, the Supreme Court of Canada, the country's highest court, has given a unanimous stamp of approval to the use of affirmative action programs and numeric remedies to open up the labour market to historically disadvantaged groups. The decision has cleared the way for federal human rights tribunals to order special programs to prevent systemic discrimination and remedy the effects of past discriminatory practices. (Action Travail des Femmes and Canadian Human Rights Commission v. Canadian National Railway Company).

51. In another precedent-setting decision, the Supreme Court has ruled that an employer can be held liable for the discriminatory actions of its employees. (Robichaud and Canadian Human Rights Commission v. Treasury Board).

Court Challenges

52. The 8th report contained information on the Court Challenges Program (paragraphs 54-55) which provides support to groups and individuals to challenge before the courts laws perceived as contrary to the Constitution of Canada with regard to linguistic rights, and, in areas under federal jurisdiction, with regard to equality rights.

53. Financial assistance is provided for important test cases. The issues should be of substantial importance, have legal merit, and have consequences for a number of people. In dealing with equality issues, priority must be accorded to the funding of cases having national importance to disadvantaged groups as identified in subsection 15(2) of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, including those that are disadvantaged because of race, national or ethnic origin, or colour.

Native Judicial Programs

54. In addition to the Native Court Worker Program established in 1972 by the Department of Justice to provide counselling, other than legal advice, to Native persons in the criminal justice system (5th report, page 34), the federal government has developed a variety of programs aimed at assisting Native persons involved in the judicial process. For example, within all correctional institutions, Native Spiritual Practice is accorded the same status and protection as that of other organized religions. To that end, Native Elders are granted the same privileges as visiting chaplains. They conduct religious exercises and provide spiritual counselling to inmates.

55. The Correctional Service of Canada is implementing, in several correctional institutions, a variety of programs specifically designed for Aboriginal people. These include alcohol and drug abuse treatment, living skills, Adult Basic Education and crafts programs. These programs are in addition to the established Native Brotherhoods and Sisterhoods which are active in most federal institutions. Additionally, the Correctional Service contracts with a number of private Native organizations for post-release supervision and residential care for inmates in a limited number of locations.

Article 7

56. Previous reports have provided detailed information on the educational, cultural and information activities of various federal departments and agencies in the area of human rights and the elimination of prejudice and discrimination. Accounts were given in particular of the programmes and activities of the Human Rights and Native Citizens directorates and the Multiculturalism Sector of the Department of the Secretary of State, the Human Rights Law Fund of the Department of Justice, the Canadian Human Rights Commission, the Official Language Commissioner and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. These activities are continuing.

57. As an example of such activities, in September 1986, a Colloquium on Research on Racial Discrimination, organized by the Canadian Human Rights Commission, was held in Ottawa. The one day meeting brought together a group of researchers, practitioners and representatives of various human rights commissions from across Canada. Formal presentations and group discussion of topics related to racial discrimination resulted in productive exchanges likely to lead to further research. Two documents resulting from the Colloquium are available: Race Relations Research in Canada Today: A "State of the Art" Review and Colloquium on Research on Racial Discrimination.

58. The non-governmental sector has continued to be very active during the period under review. For example, the Canadian Human Rights Foundation has launched a major project to facilitate the insertion of human rights teaching in

elementary schools; the Canadian Rights and Liberties Federation continued to serve a network of some 20 human rights and civil liberties associations involved at the provincial or local level; and the Human Rights Research and Education Centre of University of Ottawa continued its research and education projects, in particular, the setting up of its chair of excellence in human rights. The Government of Canada provides support for these activities.

PART III: MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE PROVINCES

ALBERTA

Part I: General Information

59. The Individual Rights Protection Act, which has supremacy over other provincial acts, prohibits discrimination on the basis of race. In June 1985, it was amended to provide a legislative base for the provision of special programs for disadvantaged groups including racial groups. Policies and resource material have been developed to help publicize and give effect to this legislative change.

Part II: Information in Relation to Articles 2 to 7 of the Convention

Article 2

ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE AND MULTICULTURALISM

60. The following developments in 1987 resulted in the adoption of policies and measures which give effect to the provisions of article 2.

61. The Department of Culture Amendment Act, 1987 reaffirmed the Government's commitment to multiculturalism by changing the name of the Department of Culture to the Department of Culture and Multiculturalism.

62. The Alberta Cultural Heritage Amendment Act, 1987 created the Alberta Multicultural Commission consolidating the resources of the Alberta Cultural Heritage Division, originally established in 1984, and of the Alberta Cultural Heritage Foundation, originally established in 1978. The Commission will be headed (chaired) by a Member of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, with up to five additional commissioners to be appointed for a specific period of time.

63. The Commission will be responsible for co-ordinating public input and developing policy in the area of multiculturalism, and will be guided by the following objectives:

(a) to encourage respect for the cultural heritage of Alberta;

(b) to promote tolerance and understanding of others through appreciation of the ethno-cultures that make up the cultural heritage of Alberta;

(c) to recognize that the presence of ethno-cultural groups in Alberta provides Albertans with an opportunity to develop relationships with other countries;

(d) to foster an environment in which volunteer groups and individuals can contribute to the cultural heritage of Alberta;

(e) to enhance the cultural heritage of Alberta so that present and future Albertans can benefit from its richness and diversity;

(f) to encourage the sharing of knowledge and traditions of ethno-cultural groups;

(g) to encourage the preservation, enhancement and development of artistic, historical and language resources by ethno-cultural groups in Alberta.

64. The Department of Culture and Multiculturalism, in co-operation with the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada - Multiculturalism Directorate, has established the Institute of Multicultural Resource Development. The Institute provides resource materials, consultation and training opportunities to individuals, institutions and companies wishing to function effectively in Canada's multicultural society.

Article 7

ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

65. The Alberta Government continues to encourage educators to promote tolerance, understanding, and respect for diversity in the schools of the province. As a result of the Report of the Committee on Tolerance and Understanding, tolerance and understanding criteria are now included as part of all curriculum development. All recommendations in the above-mentioned report have been acted upon, and a monograph on tolerance and understanding has been developed for educators in Alberta. This monograph provides general guidelines to be followed in order to achieve, as closely as possible, the committee's recommendations.

66. The Native Education Project Team, in consultation with Native communities and individuals, has continued to co-ordinate the development of educational materials and resources suitable for use by both Native and non-Native children. Education Minister, Nancy Betkowski, on March 25, 1987, announced in the legislature the establishment of a Native Education Policy. The policy proposes the development and delivery of programs and services which will:

- provide enhanced and equal opportunities for Native students to acquire the quality of education traditional in Alberta;

- challenge Native students to learn and perform to the best of their ability;

- provide opportunities for Native students to study and experience their own and other Native cultures and lifestyles;

- provide opportunities for Native people to help guide and shape the education of their children; and

- provide opportunities for all students, Native and non-Native, in Alberta's schools to recognize and appreciate the various Native cultures, and their many contributions to the province and society.

ALBERTA ADVANCED EDUCATION

67. The Department of Advanced Education supports the efforts of Alberta's post-secondary education institutions to improve access by Native people to post-secondary education. Examples includes:

(a) academic upgrading programs offered by the Alberta Vocational Centre at Grouard, the Community Vocational Centres, and Fairview College. These programs are primarily oriented to Native students;

(b) Native cultural arts courses offered by the Alberta Vocational Centres at Grouard and Lac La Biche;

(c) an addictions resource worker certificate program offered by Alberta Vocational Centre at Grouard;

(d) a Native communications course offered by Grant MacEwan Community College;

(e) courses in Native studies offered at the University of Alberta, the University of Calgary and the University of Lethbridge;

(f) Native Affairs Offices at the University of Alberta, the University of Calgary and the University of Lethbridge which provide counselling and support networks for Native students; and

(g) the Sunrise project at Slave Lake which facilitates the delivery of first and second year university courses to local adults, thus easing their transition to study at a university.

68. As well, there is increasing delivery of educational programs to outlying areas through community educational consortia and the application of new educational technologies, thereby providing Native people with improved educational opportunities in their local communities.

69. Through Alberta's 85 Further Education Councils, general interest adult education courses are made available at the community level. These courses are open to the public, are learner-centered and are offered at reasonable tuition fees. The multicultural nature of the local communities is reflected in the course offerings and the people who participate in them as teachers and students. A few examples of these courses include: Conversational Cree, Conversational French, Tanning a Hide, East Indian Cooking, Ukrainian Cooking, Résumé Writing, Computer Literacy, and Completing your own Income Tax.

70. As a means of promoting understanding and friendship between the people of Alberta and those of other regions of the world, the Department continues to support the following programs and activities:

(a) University Exchange Program with sister provinces in Asia, which provides for exchanges between faculty and students of Alberta universities and their counterparts from Heilongjiang (China), Hokkaido (Japan) and Kangwon (Korea);

(b) Asian Medical Exchange Program, which provides for exchanges between faculty and researchers of Alberta faculties of medicine and their counterparts in Heilongjiang, Hokkaido and Kangwon;

(c) Minister of Advanced Education Scholarships, tenable at the universities, colleges and technical institutes, to enable residents of the sister provinces to study in Alberta, and to engage in cultural exchange with Canadian students;

(d) Daquing English as a Second-Language Project, through which the Department recruits Alberta teachers for assignments in Daquing, Heilongjiang, thereby enhancing the friendship between Alberta and Heilongjiang;

(e) Korean Teacher Education Project, which provides for the in-service training in Alberta of Korean teachers of English and for cultural exchange between the Koreans and their Alberta colleagues;

(f) the donation of English books and of works of Canadian literature to universities in Heilongjiang and Kangwon as a means of increasing their awareness of Alberta and of Canada in general.

71. The Department is responsible for the administration of a number of programs which provide opportunities for Albertans to learn French, to become exposed to the French culture and, in the case of teachers, to improve their ability to teach French and to teach in French. These programs include the Summer Language Bursary Program, the Official Language Monitor Program, the Teacher Bursary Program, and the Fellowship Program.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Part I: General

72. Since British Columbia's last report in 1985 (Canada's seventh report) there has been very little change in the legislative framework for dealing with issues of racial discrimination. The major policy development has been the designation of a specific arm of government to deal with Native Indian issues.

Part II: Response to Articles 2 to 7 of the Convention

Article 2

73. Basic protections against discrimination on the basis of race, colour, ancestry or place of origin provided under the Human Rights Act, S.B.C. 1984, c. 22, remain as outlined in the seventh report.

74. The Charter of Rights Amendments Act, S.B.C. 1985, c.68, amended a number of provincial statutes to delete previous reference to "British subject", and to extend rights of Canadian citizens to other persons who are permanent residents of Canada.

75. British Columbia has introduced a number of new initiatives relating to its Native Indian population during 1987. A Cabinet Committee on Native Affairs has been established under the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs which will consult with major Native leaders on such issues as constitutional matters, self-government initiatives, social service program proposals, economic development strategy and natural resource management. A Native Affairs Secretariat with a new Assistant Deputy Minister will be responsible for co-ordinating

policy development and negotiations with bands and tribal councils across the province on self-government and other Native issues.

76. A major emphasis is to promote greater economic and social autonomy among B.C. Native groups. For example, grants totalling more than $1 million annually are made from the perpetual $25 million First Citizen's Fund for economic development and community projects across the province. Another example is a recent pilot child welfare project negotiated with the Carrier-Sekani Tribal Council which will involve hiring of Native family workers to enable Native children to stay within their own cultures and local communities.

77. British Columbia has enacted the Sechelt Indian Government District Enabling Act, S.B.C. 1987, c. 16, which will permit the Sechelt Band to establish a municipal-style government. This legislation dovetails with the federal Sechelt Indian Band Self-Government Act, S.C. 1986, c. 27, which made provision for a band constitution and transferred ownership of band lands from the federal government to the band.

Article 4

78. No changes from previously reported measures.

Article 5

79. British Columbia's responses for Canada's second reports on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have reported on many of these issues.

Article 6

80. Under the Human Rights Act a total of 252 complaints were received by the British Columbia Council of Human Rights in the 1985-86 fiscal year, of which 27% were related to race or place of origin. In 1986-87, a total of 194 complaints were received and again, 27% were related to race. Since 1985, there have been five formal hearings by the Council on racial discrimination complaints, of which four complaints were found to be justified and compensation was awarded to complainants ranging from $200 to $4,500.

Article 7

81. To address racial issues through the school system, the Council of Human Rights has recently hired a consultant to complete the development of a curriculum on race relations and cultural diversity to be given in Social Studies and Law courses at the Grade 11 and 12 level. Another initiative is an annual poster/essay contest on this topic for elementary and secondary students which receives a lot of interest and entries.

82. To educate employers in their responsibilities in combatting racism, the Council makes available brochures on various aspects of the Human Rights Act and has distributed about 50,000 special information kits for employers. Council members and staff also meet regularly with industry and community groups to explain the Act's requirements. A special workshop was organized by the Council to deal with problems of sexual harassment and other forms of discriminatory treatment being experienced by Indo-Canadian farm workers employed by farm labour contractors.

83. The B.C. Women's Secretariat (under the Ministry of Advanced Education and Job Training) provides funding directed towards immigrant women to provide English language training, programs to help with basic integration into Canadian society, job search skills and basic job training, and advocacy and leadership development within the intercultural agencies.

84. Non-governmental organizations continue to be active in providing education about individual racial and cultural groups, in providing advocacy services for their members, and in preserving their cultural heritage. These various groups co-ordinate their activity and share information through the Affiliation of Multicultural Societies and Service Agencies of B.C.. The B.C. Multicultural Education Society, founded in 1983, is a non-profit group which promotes multicultural and anti-racist education. The B.C. Teachers' Federation also has a Committee on Racism.

85. For Native Indian groups, the Indigenous Peoples' Education Association sponsored a World Conference on Indigenous Peoples' Education in Vancouver in June 1987. The Urban Native Education Society has a staff of 59 to deliver educational and cultural programs to its people ranging from basic literacy to college and university level classes.

MANITOBA

General Information

86. In June of 1987, the Government of Manitoba passed the new Human Rights Code. It replaced the Human Rights Act and was proclaimed on December 10, 1987. Proclamation was announced at a ceremony sponsored by the Manitoba Human Rights Commission to mark Human Rights Day.

87. The new Code, like the previous legislation, prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin. It also expressly includes ancestry in its list of prohibited grounds. As well, the Code contains a new provision which explicitly protects Manitobans from harassment based on all group factors when participating in activities to which the Code applies (principally employment, housing and public services).

88. During the calendar years 1985 and 1986, the number and percentage of complaints of discrimination made on the basis of race, colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin was as follows:

Ground	Number & Percentage of Total Complaints	
	1985	1986
Race/colour	110 (16%)	60 (17%)
Nationality/ethnic or national origin	105 (15%)	48 (13%)
	215 (31%)	108 (30%)

89. The majority of complaints, generally 60 to 65%, continues to be in the area of employment. In 1986, 76% of complaints alleging discrimination on the basis of race or colour were found to be unsubstantiated and accordingly dismissed. This is somewhat higher than the Human Rights Commission's average

dismissal rate of 60%. This compares with a 3% settlement rate for race/colour complaints which is substantially lower than the 13.5% average settlement rate for 1986 complaints.

90. The Manitoba Human Rights Commission undertook in 1987 to exercise its power under the Act to request a prosecution of a Winnipeg restaurant accused of discrimination against black patrons, a power which it rarely uses. Following prosecution, the Vice-President of Operations and the "bouncer" of the restaurant were convicted and fined a total of $900 each.

Article 2

91. An Employment Counselling and Support Unit has recently been established within the provincial government as part of the Government's Affirmative Action Program. The unit will develop an application inventory of available target group individuals. Target groups include Natives and visible minorities. The unit will also provide support to target group individuals looking for employment in the provincial civil service.

Article 5

92. In 1985, the Immigrant Access Service began functioning. The service has been established to help immigrants gain access to provincial services including those relating to employment, health, education, child and family, corrections, and income security.

93. The service provides immigrant clients with, among other things, service information, needs assessment and referral counselling in their own language.

Article 7

94. Several new developments have occurred in the field of education. In 1987, Winnipeg School Division #1 began developing human rights curriculum units for grades 7-12. It is the first school division in the province to do so. The Division completed the Grade 7 unit in the spring of 1988. It will be implemented in the fall of 1988. The Division also co-sponsored a workshop in the spring of 1987 for approximately 225 Grade 11 students on the topic of racism.

95. In March 1986, Manitoba Education began developing a multicultural education policy for Manitoba. A policy discussion paper was released for public consultation later that year. A formal policy statement will likely be released in late 1988. The Department sponsored a 1986 conference on multicultural education aimed at educators from across the province. Manitoba Education has developed a series of cross-cultural awareness workshops for educators which was successfully piloted in January 1988. Human rights is one of the topic areas. The Department intends to sponsor three to four of the workshops in other regions of the province in late 1988.

96. Manitoba Education has developed and successfully piloted a workshop on the issue of prejudice, discrimination and racism, to assist teachers to deal with and reduce prejudice, discrimination and racism in the educational system. This program will be offered to school divisions starting in the fall of 1988. Finally, in 1987, the Department piloted human rights teaching materials developed by the Canadian Human Rights Foundation for elementary schools (grades

4-6). As a result of the success of this initiative, Manitoba Education will make this material available, on an optional basis, as curriculum support for social studies teachers throughout the province, beginning in the fall of 1988.

97. The Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation has a number of ongoing grants and programs for community based organizations. The grants are designed to encourage: (1) ethnocultural heritage preservation and promotion, and (2) the teaching of ancestral language programs outside the public school system. The Department implemented a policy in 1985 pertaining to the portrayal of minorities in government advertising and communications designed to prevent negative stereotyping. Finally, the Department has convened a task force to develop a multicultural policy for the Province.

98. The Manitoba Human Rights Commission sponsored a 1987 Journalism Award for the article, news item, feature documentary, etc. which best showed sensitivity to human rights values and which fostered a better public understanding of human rights principles. The Award was given for a documentary produced by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation entitled "The Peguis Story" dealing with life on the Peguis Reserve in Manitoba.

99. The United Nations Association held a 1987 cartoon contest for students, with awards to students who best depicted a human rights issue in a cartoon. The Association has continued to sponsor its annual workshop for high school students on "Prejudice and Discrimination" in honour of Human Rights Day.

NEW BRUNSWICK

100. The Government of New Brunswick reports that it continues to carry out programmes, activities and educational undertakings directed to the elimination of racial discrimination as outlined in the Eighth Report.

NEWFOUNDLAND

101. The Government of Newfoundland and Labrador reports that it has nothing further to add to the information contained in the previous reports.

NOVA SCOTIA

102. This report covers the period up to December 1987. During the two years from April 1985 to March 1987, 113 complaints of racial discrimination were investigated under the Nova Scotia Human Rights Act. This represents 42% of the total complaints lodged under the Act.

Article 2

103. The Human Rights Commission has to date entered into 31 affirmative action programs with employers in the private and public sectors to accelerate equality of opportunity in the field of employment for visible minorities, as well as women and disabled persons.

104. Under this program, the Human Rights Commission maintains a human resources inventory of qualified persons from the above-mentioned groups seeking employment.

105. Donald Marshall Jr., a Micmac Indian who was wrongfully convicted for murder and imprisoned for 11 years was freed in 1982 and has been given interim compensation in the sum of $270,000. The province has appointed a Royal Commission of Inquiry to investigate the tragic circumstances of his conviction as well as the criminal justice system in Nova Scotia. This inquiry commenced September 9, 1987 and is continuing.

106. The Metropolitan Immigrant Settlement Association helps new immigrants with matters relating to language training and employment as well as with knowledge of governmental services available to them in the areas of health, education, social services and housing.

Article 7

107. The Joint Human Rights/Education Committee continued functioning during the period under review. This Committee has developed guidelines for evaluating textbooks used in the school system. All textbooks are reviewed by the Department of Education before use in the schools and the reviewers are specifically required to look for racial (and sexual) prejudice.

108. Dalhousie University has a Transitional Year Program (T.Y.P.) designed exclusively for Native Indians and Blacks to facilitate their integration into the university academic stream.

109. The Maritime School of Social Work has organized several conferences, seminars, training sessions and workshops on inter-cultural communication.

110. The Halifax District School Board has established an inner-city school committee which addresses the special needs of the large number of visible minority students within the system.

111. The school conferences program continues to be a very important facet of the public education program of the Human Rights Commission. To date 112 school conferences have been held. In addition human rights officers participate in community conferences, workshops, and seminars designed for employers, and carry out speaking engagements to service clubs, universities, etc.

112. The Public Legal Education Society of Nova Scotia is in the process of developing a handbook for use in the senior high school system (Grades 10-12) dealing with human rights legislation and issues.

113. The Canadian Human Rights Foundation is presently implementing a pilot project on human rights at a school located on one of the Indian Reserves in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

ONTARIO

114. This report sets out policies, programs and activities of the Government of Ontario conducted between October 1985 and October 1987, in accordance with the objectives of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. This information serves to update the material found in Ontario's portion of Canada's Eighth Report.

Cabinet Committee on Race Relations

115. The Cabinet Committee on Race Relations continues to co-ordinate and direct the Ontario Government's race relations activities and to plan, encourage and facilitate new race relations activities within the Government and in all its agencies, boards and commissions.

116. The Committee developed the Ontario Policy on Race Relations, issued by the Premier on May 28, 1986. The policy represents a major step in that it goes beyond an attack on overt racism to declare that the Government will take an active role in the elimination of all racial discrimination, including policies and practices which unintentionally may have a discriminatory effect.

117. On October 29, 1986, Cabinet agreed that a fund would be established for projects supported by the Cabinet Committee on Race Relations, primarily studies and research projects.

118. The Cabinet Committee has approved a three-phase study to identify the degree and level of racial minority group access to government services. In addition, the Committee approved the appointment of a task force to examine barriers of entry into the professions and trades experienced by racial and ethnic minorities which obtained their qualifications outside Canada. The Task Force will report to the Minister Responsible for Race Relations in the autumn of 1988.

119. The Committee reviews regular progress reports on specific race relations plans and programs developed by ministries in relation to housing, education and youth employment.

Article 2

120. A number of initiatives have been taken in Ontario to discourage racially discriminatory acts and practices and to eliminate barriers between races.

121. On May 28, 1986, the Premier announced that the Government of Ontario endorsed the United Nations Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination which challenges all nations to "intensify and extend their effort to ensure the rapid eradication of racism and racial discrimination."

Race Relations Directorate

122. The mandate of the newly established Race Relations Directorate was announced in June 1987 by the Minister Responsible for Race Relations.

123. The mandate of the Directorate will include the promotion, monitoring and evaluation of government initiatives and legislation that have race relations implications as well as public education. In order to address the gap in information available on race relations in Ontario, the Directorate will assist in the development of a race relations database and research capacity. In addition to its information, education and promotion functions, the Directorate will work to reduce racial tension in the community by playing a mediation role and by assisting public and private organizations to establish programs to foster harmonious race relations. It will inquire into incidents of, and conditions potentially leading to racial conflict where they exist, and where appropriate, will help set-up mechanisms or co-ordinate strategies to resolve or prevent racial tension.

Ontario Women's Directorate

124. In May 1987, a status report was co-ordinated on behalf of all government ministries by the Directorate on policies and programs which impact on visible minority women.

125. During the summer of 1987, five regional workshops for visible minority and immigrant women were held. Topics included: employment and pay equity, language and skills training, childcare, family violence and housing.

126. In addition to policies and programs that are explicitly targeted to addressing racial discrimination and the problems of visible minority women, the Ontario Women's Directorate has been instrumental in the passage of Ontario's pay equity legislation. The Pay Equity Act seeks to redress the underevaluation and underpayment of women's work. Considering that the majority of visible minority women work in traditional, female job categories, the Pay Equity Act will provide higher economic returns for this disadvantaged group.

The Office of the Public Complaints Commissioner

127. The programs and policies of this Office, which provides independent civilian oversight of complaints about police misconduct, as outlined in Canada's Eighth Report, continue in effect. In addition, the Attorney General has introduced a Bill to provide for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Public Complaints Commissioner throughout the province for those municipalities which request the services of the Commissioner.

Ministry of Housing

128. The Metropolitan Toronto Housing Authority established a Race Relations Policies and Programs Branch, effective September 15, 1986. Its mandate is to improve the quality of life of tenants by developing policies and programs that promote harmony among tenants, staff and service providers. These policies and programs include issues dealing with racism, discrimination, multiculturalism and employment equity.

129. The Metropolitan Toronto Housing Authority established in August 1987 a Race Relations Intern Program where youth from minority backgrounds work with Race Relations officers. In addition, a Ministry-wide staff training program in multiculturalism, race relations and the Human Rights Code was instituted, effective February 1987.

Human Resources Secretariat

130. Racial minority group members are one of five initial groups to be affected by the government employment equity program launched in June 1987. The employment equity program will include the setting of goals and timetables to ensure that the composition of the Ontario Public Service better reflects the diversity of the Ontario population.

Ontario Native Affairs Directorate

131. In addition to its commitment to enter into negotiations on Aboriginal self-government, Ontario has adopted a policy framework for the provision of

provincial programs and services to Aboriginal people. This policy framework stresses both non-discrimination in the provision of programs and services to Aboriginal people, and greater self-reliance and self-determination for Aboriginal communities. The tension between special arrangements and non-discriminatory practices has been addressed within the provincial government through the creation of a Native Affairs Directorate with a mandate to develop and co-ordinate policy respecting Aboriginal people. Through the adoption of policy, line ministries are held accountable for ensuring that their programs and services are appropriate to the needs and aspirations of Aboriginal people. This approach has resulted in both the development of specific programs and services for Aboriginal people, and the incorporation of Aboriginal people into programs and services designed for the general public.

132. Moreover, Native peoples are a specific target group in the government's employment equity programs.

Ministry of Citizenship

133. The programs and policies of this Ministry, formerly the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, outlined in Canada's Eighth Report, continue in effect. The new Ministry of Citizenship, established in September 1987, regroups the concerns of multiculturalism, citizenship, race relations, and human rights under one Minister for the first time. This will ensure a strong strategic government direction to the improvement of the situation of the province's racial and ethnic minorities.

Ministry of Skills Development

134. The Ministry is responsible for the development and upgrading of work skills, and for ensuring that persons throughout Ontario have full access to training opportunities. Ontario's Training Strategy, announced in September 1986, has a training access policy which pays special attention to such traditionally underrepresented groups as racial minorities.

135. The Ministry collects comprehensive data on racial minority participation and arranges race relations training for youth employment program staff. .

Article 3

136. The Government of Ontario continues to take steps to register its condemnation of racial segregation and apartheid. The ban on new purchases of South African wines and liquors by Ontario's Liquor Control Board continues.

137. A unique and important initiative is the South African Trust Investments Act, 1987 which was introduced for first reading by the Attorney General on April 29, 1987. The Bill provides that trustees of trusts, registered charities, and pension funds do not commit a breach of statutory or other legal duty by refusing to acquire a South African investment, or by disposing of a South African investment even if the value of the trust property decreases or fails to increase sufficiently, as a result.

Article 4

138. On January 23, 1987 the Ontario Court of Appeal held that the Criminal Code offence of knowingly publishing false news which causes or is likely to

cause injury or mischief to the public interest is constitutional. This section had been used to prosecute an individual who had printed and distributed pamphlets which claimed that the Holocaust was a lie. The Court ruled that this offence regulates part of the permissibly regulated area of expression and does not, therefore, violate the freedom of expression guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Article 5

139. The programs and policies of the Ministry of Citizenship (formerly the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture) in relation to this provision, outlined in Canada's Eighth Report, continue in effect.

140. The Ministry of Municipal Affairs, in conjunction with the Ministry of Citizenship, is preparing a newcomers' guide to local government which will be available in five or six different languages. It is anticipated that this guide will assist citizens of distinct backgrounds to feel more comfortable and participate in the local political system.

Article 6

141. The programs and policies outlined in Canada's Eighth Report, continue in effect.

Article 7

The Ministry of the Solicitor General

142. In October 1986, the Ministry of the Solicitor General published a race relations manual for law enforcement officers. The guide will be used at the Police Colleges as well as during in-service training.

The Ministry of Citizenship

143. In addition to the programs and policies outlined in Canada's Eighth Report, the Ministry also assists community colleges and boards of education delivering programs and services to enhance communication in multicultural workplaces. The programs include job-specific language training for workers and inter-cultural and race relations training for their supervisors.

The Ministry of Education

144. The Ministry has formed an advisory committee to prepare a Race and Ethnocultural Equity Policy Model that will assist all school boards to develop their own race relations policies. In addition, a Committee on Visible Minority Youth Employment has already been established.

145. The Ministry has also established a core group of educators to deal with issues/concerns in the area of race relations. The Ministry has embarked on a variety of other initiatives to combat racial prejudices and promote understanding and tolerance within the educational system.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

146. The Human Rights Act, R.S.P.E.I. 1974, Cap. H-12.2, continues to be the only legislation in this province pertaining to discrimination. Its preamble provides:

> WHEREAS recognition of the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world and is in accord with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as proclaimed by the United Nations;
>
> AND WHEREAS it is recognized in Prince Edward Island as a fundamental principle that all persons are equal in dignity and human rights without regard to race, religion, creed, color, sex, marital status, or ethnic or national origin;
>
> AND WHEREAS in 1968 An Act Respecting Human Rights was passed by the legislature of this province in response to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations;
>
> AND WHEREAS the principles contained in An Act Respecting Human Rights require amplification;
>
> AND WHEREAS it is deemed desirable to provide for the people of the province a Human Rights Commission to which complaints relating to discrimination may be made;
>
> THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED ...

147. This Act delineates prohibitions on discrimination and includes in its definition of discrimination references to race, color, and ethnic or national origin.

148. In general, the Act provides that one may not discriminate in providing accommodations, services and facilities to the public, in employing persons, or in selling property or property interests.

149. The provincial Human Rights Commission, which handles complaints of violations of this Act, indicates that it receives very few complaints of race or ethnic-related discrimination. There has been only one such complaint since the last report was submitted from this Province. (Since the Commission was established in 1976, it has received a total of only 10 such complaints, four of which alleged race/color discrimination, and six of which alleged discrimination related to national/ethnic origin.)

150. It is noted that a review of provincial legislation in the last few years to ensure compliance with the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms has not turned up any provisions which would appear to violate the race-related equality provisions of the Charter.

151. On March 15, 1988, the Prince Edward Island Government adopted an official Policy of Multiculturalism, with the purpose of promoting cultural survival and

expression and further cross-cultural understanding, acknowledging the contribution of cultural diversity, and ensuring the equal treatment of all people living in Prince Edward Island.

152. The specific objectives of this Policy are:

- to indicate that this Province embraces the multicultural reality of Canadian society and acknowledges that Prince Edward Island has a distinctive multicultural heritage;

- to acknowledge the intrinsic worth and continuing contribution of all Prince Edward Islanders regardless of race, religion, ethnicity, linguistic origin or length of residency;

- to serve as an affirmation of human rights for all Prince Edward Islanders and as a complement to the equality of rights guaranteed in the P.E.I. Human Rights Act and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms;

- to enhance section 27 of the Charter, which provides that, "This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians";

- to encourage specific legislative, political and social commitments to multiculturalism in Prince Edward Island.

153. A key feature of the Policy is the establishment of a Ministerial Advisory Committee to review legislation, policies, programs, and activities of government and its agencies and educational institutions, and to generally advise the Minister of Community and Cultural Affairs on matters pertaining to multiculturalism.

QUÉBEC

Introduction

154. The Government of Québec undertook to comply with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination when it adopted Order in Council 1471-78 on May 10, 1978, in accordance with its internal law.

155. This report contains information on the various measures taken by Québec to implement the Convention between November 1986 and June 1987.

Part I: General

156. The Government of Québec wished to reaffirm its determination and desire to eliminate all forms of racism and racial discrimination when it adopted a declaration on ethnic and race relations on December 10, 1986.

157. This declaration received wide public distribution and was issued on the anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. It also falls appropriately in the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in November 1983. This declaration has also enabled the

Government of Québec to reiterate its commitment to comply with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

158. Further to the information already provided in paragraphs 196-197 of the Eighth Report (concerning the creation of the Conseil des Communautés culturelles et de l'Immigration), the mandate of the Conseil took effect in 1985-1986 through its study of Québec's immigration policy and the contribution of immigration to Québec's demographic future. It applied itself in particular to providing advice to the Minister of Cultural Communities and Immigration on various issues, such as immigration levels for 1986, the process for having refugee status recognized in Canada and the Regulation respecting the selection of foreign nationals.

159. A total of 14,271 foreign nationals were admitted to Québec during 1985. Two-fifths of all those granted permanent residence in Québec during that year came from Asia. Immigration from Europe remained at the same level, while the number of immigrants from Africa increased slightly. The three main countries of origin were the same as in 1984, namely Vietnam, Haiti and France. One quarter of the immigrants came from these countries.

160. A total of 19,328 immigrants were admitted to Québec in 1986. Of these, 1,641 came from Haiti, 1,280 from Lebanon, 898 from Sri Lanka, 829 from France, 824 from Vietnam, 695 from El Salvador and 636 from Iran.

Part II: Information in Relation to Articles 2, 3, 6 and 7 of the Convention

Article 2

A.3 Examination of Acts and Regulations

161. In its declaration of December 10, 1986, the Government of Québec condemned without reservation racism and racial discrimination in all forms. It undertook in particular "to see that all its departments and agencies comply with the Québec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms ... to apply the measures provided by legislation against any manifestations of racism or racial discrimination, and to adopt any other appropriate measures to counter them."

162. The provisions of the Charter respecting the recognition and exercise of human rights and freedoms without distinction based on race, colour, religion or ethnic or national origin have prevailed as of June 27, 1975 over any subsequent legislative provisions and as of January 1, 1986 over any provision prior to June 27, 1975, the date on which the Charter came into force. An analysis of all Québec statutes conducted by the Department of Justice established that no provisions violated these rights.

B. Special Measures Adopted to Ensure the Development and Protection of Certain Groups

163. On September 1, 1986 the Regulation respecting Affirmative Action Programs came into force. This Regulation was made pursuant to section 86.8(b) of the Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms and applies to any person devising, implementing or carrying out an affirmative action program upon a recommendation by

the Commission or pursuant to a court order. The object of such programs is to remedy the situation of any group subject to discrimination.

164. In another area, the Department of Cultural Communities and Immigration administers certain financial assistance programs to facilitate the reception and settling of immigrants in Québec and their adaptation to Québec life. These programs are divided into two categories.

165. The first category, which has a budget of over $1.1 million, is aimed at organizations that provide reception and adaptation services for immigrants. In 1985-1986 it included the reception and adaptation support program, the access to social and health services program and the adaptation activities program.

166. The second category, which has a budget of over $1.7 million, contains programs aimed at cultural community organizations to assist them in maintaining and developing their original cultures and promoting them in Québec society.

167. In 1985-1986, this category included the following programs: assistance for ethnic language teaching, assistance for cultural community activities, special innovative and experimental projects of cultural communities, operating assistance for cultural community organizations, assistance for community centres, access to public facilities and services and assistance for community work.

Immigrant Women

168. Immigrant women represented 8 percent of the female population of Québec in 1981. The vast majority of them - approximately 88% - settled in the Montréal area. They have formed some 35 organizations, several of which receive technical and financial support from the Department of Cultural Communities and Immigration. This assistance amounted to $38,500 in 1985-1986.

169. The needs of immigrant women have been identified as being primarily: learning French, information about the law, social programs, working conditions, access to the job market, basic and occupational training, and access to health services and social and community services, particularly day-care centres.

170. As part of the government's activities in connection with the Decade for Women, immigrant women were given a seat in the first part of the Conference on the Economic Security of Québecers held in May 1985. This allowed immigrant women to work in close co-operation with other groups of Québec women on topics of mutual interest.

171. Finally, the Department of Cultural Communities and Immigration has created a bank of names of women in the cultural communities. The bank will be of use to the public and quasi-public sectors for purposes of appointments to important positions or membership on committees and/or boards of directors.

Article 3

172. On June 3, 1986, as part of the Week to Fight Racism and on the occasion of the visit of Archbishop Desmond Tutu to Québec, the Québec National Assembly unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"That in view of the position taken earlier by the National Assembly with respect to the apartheid policy practised by the government of South Africa and in view of the Québec public's concern for human rights, this Assembly supports the efforts of Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Nobel Peace Prize winner and Primate of the Anglican Church of South Africa, who is currently visiting Québec, to find a peaceful solution to the racial problems and human rights violations of which the black population in South Africa is the victim."

Article 6

C. Information on the Practice and Decisions of the Courts and other Judicial and Administrative Organs Relating to Cases of Racial Discrimination

173. In 1985-1986, 189 complaints of discrimination based on race, colour or ethnic or national origin were made to and examined by the Commission des droits de la personne (human rights commission). These represented approximately 14% of all complaints, and about 100 of them came from the employment sector.

174. The promotion and defence of rights in the taxi industry in Montréal remains one of the major concerns of the Commission des droits de la personne. The Commission placed as much importance on follow-up to the public inquiry into allegations of racial discrimination as on the inquiry itself, and systematically implemented the recommendations of the final report during the year (see Eighth Report, paragraphs 211-212).

175. The Commission, in co-operation with associations of Black drivers and community organizations, has called upon those involved in the taxi industry to rectify and prevent racial discrimination. The search for satisfactory solutions continues.

Article 7

Legislative, Judicial, Administrative or Other Measures Adopted in the Fields of Education, Culture and Information

A. Education and teaching

(a) Conference on Fundamental Rights Education

176. The conference on Fundamental Rights Education for elementary and secondary schools was held in Montréal on February 7, 8 and 9, 1986. It was to mark its ten years in existence that the Commission des droits de la personne decided to invite the elementary and secondary school sector to engage in collective reflection on the present situation and future prospects for fundamental rights education in Québec schools.

177. The record of proceedings of the Conference includes papers prepared by several people from the world of education and by human rights and freedoms experts. The main topics dealt with in the publication are knowledge of fundamental rights through texts, declarations, charters, covenants and conventions, pedagogical practices that promote rights education, programs for teaching

rights, school organization that respects the rights of all concerned, discrimination in Québec schools and adult/youth relations.

(b) Québec Schools and the Cultural Communities

178. The progress report of the working group on Québec schools and the cultural communities, set up by the Department of Education in January 1984, shows that the recommendations are continuing to be implemented (see Eighth Report, paras 223 et seq).

179. The co-ordination group formed of representatives of the Department of Education and the Department of Cultural Communities and Immigration is continuing its work. It has focussed on the policy statement on intercultural education, making teaching staff aware of intercultural education and the undereducation of a certain proportion of students from the cultural communities when they arrive in Québec.

B. Culture

180. Apart from the financial assistance programs designed for cultural community organizations, the Department of Cultural Communities and Immigration is carrying out two additional activities:

(a) Awarding of the Cultural Communities Prize

181. On April 7, 1986 the Minister awarded the Cultural Communities Prize to Mr. José Henriques. Mr. Henriques, who is of Portuguese origin, immigrated to Québec in 1971. Since 1974 he has been organizing social and cultural activities in the recreation department in his municipality. He took part in the founding of the Association des Portugais de l'Outaouais and in the construction of its community centre.

182. This was the third consecutive year this prize, which is worth $15,000, had been awarded. It is given every year to someone who, through his or her community involvement, has made a significant contribution to the preservation, enrichment and increased awareness of one or more cultural communities in Québec and to bringing these communities closer to the host society.

(b) Organization of the "Tout l'art du monde" Competition

183. During 1985-1986, the Department organized the second "Tout l'art du monde" competition, in which over 300 artists participated. This program, designed to acquire works of art and aimed at Québec artists from the cultural communities, will allow 56 artists from 31 different countries to share a total of $50,000. The aim of the competition is to grant financial assistance to those whose works are selected and provide wider distribution for their work. After being shown in Montréal, the exhibition toured various parts of Québec.

C. Information

184. Among the measures the Department of Cultural Communities and Immigration has taken in this field, we should mention in particular the allocation of $94,500 in 1985-1986 under the program to assist the cultural communities media. Seven multi-ethnic and twenty-eight ethnic media shared this amount.

185. In a memorandum presented to the Minister of Cultural Communities and Immigration in January 1987, the Conseil des Communautés culturelles et de l'Immigration expressed concern about the problem of the under-representation of ethnic and racial minorities in the Québec media. It therefore recommended that a general information and communication policy be developed and implemented for the cultural communities. This policy would have several aims, including the hiring of a larger number of representatives from the cultural communities in the communications network. The Council is encouraging the Government to pursue its policy of making the general public and professionals in the media aware of Québec's cultural diversity. The Council also recommends that the cultural communities be represented fairly in government publicity and that there be more such publicity in the ethnic press.

SASKATCHEWAN

186. Saskatchewan's submission to Canada's ninth report under the Convention will update to June 1987 the information contained in the eighth report.

2(a) Multicultural Policy and Programs

187. In July 1986, a Ministers' Committee on Multiculturalism was formed to address the implications of multiculturalism on social and economic issues in Saskatchewan.

2(b) Official Language Minority Policy

188. A Second Language Program to provide public service employees with training opportunities to improve their competence in a second language was established in April 1986. In the first year of the program 161 employees throughout the public service enrolled in French classes. The program also has the capacity to offer training sessions in other languages, for example, Cree. However, the demand for pursuing this option has not arisen. The program is cost-shared by the federal Department of the Secretary of State.

2(c)(iii) Affirmative Action

189. The number of affirmative action programs referred to in paragraph 244 of the eighth report has risen to 10 directed to employment and 4 to education and training.

190. Based on research reports which indicated that approximately 90% of students of Indian ancestry were dropping out of the education system before graduating from grade 12, in September 1985 the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission issued a report entitled "Education Equity". The report called on school boards whose enrollment of students of Indian ancestry exceeds 5% to take action to curtail the dropout rate by: (1) developing a hiring plan to increase the number of teachers of Indian ancestry; (2) ensuring cross-cultural training for all teachers; (3) increasing and improving participation of parents of Indian ancestry in the school system; (4) reviewing curricula to ensure Native content is included; and (5) reviewing school board policies and procedures as they affect persons of Indian ancestry. It is expected that by December 31, 1987, 12 school boards will be implementing education equity plans approved by the Human Rights Commission.

191. The Government of Saskatchewan's Interim Employment Equity Plan, approved by the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission, includes goals for the recruitment of persons of Native ancestry into the public service and their further advancement within the public service. In order to ensure that candidates are available, the plan calls for maintaining inventories of qualified persons from designated groups and maintaining contact with relevant community organizations.

2(c)(iv) Education

192. The Indian and Métis Education Awareness In-service Program reported in the last submission has been revised. Under the program over 130 teachers have been trained and workshops have been held throughout the province.

193. The Indian and Métis Education Development Program has funded a total of 18 projects since the last report. Project sites report increased student retention, new employment positions for people of Indian and Métis ancestry, increased cross-cultural awareness of school staffs and considerable individual, family and community impact.

194. Work continues on the Five Year Action Plan for Native Curriculum Development reported in the last submission. Developments since the last report include the publication of "Métis Development and the Canadian West", "Saskatchewan Indians and the Resistance of 1885" and a bibliography for teachers listing suitable materials for language arts in grades 1 to 6. A Native Studies (Grade 10) course is being piloted and courses for grades 11 and 12 are being developed. A policy on Indian and Métis education and proposals for the development of Indian language programs are near completion.

195. The Saskatchewan Urban Native Teacher Education Program (SUNTEP) is a continuing program directed to increasing the number of certified Indian and Métis teachers in the school systems of Saskatchewan. The Northern Teacher Education Program, which mirrors SUNTEP, permits the Indian and Métis people of northern Saskatchewan to receive their education in the north. Graduates from both programs have high employment rates.

196. The Saskatoon Native Survival School continues to operate with the support of Saskatchewan Education. Results in terms of student success have been noticeable in this program which is directed to academic excellence, pride in one's heritage and basic life skills. Students' learning experiences continue to be shaped by their teachers, community resource people and respected elders.

197. The community schools project delivers special programs designed for inner city schools in areas of high Indian and Métis enrollment. These schools receive funding for central administration, community school co-ordinators, teaching associates, nutrition programs and local curriculum development. Community school councils facilitate Indian and Métis involvement in education.

198. In addition to the specific concerns of Native persons, the more general multicultural nature of Saskatchewan is being addressed in the development of a new core curriculum. Also, a policy on multicultural education is presently being developed. Programs in the heritage language area are in place, most notably in Ukrainian and German. Recommendations made by a reference committee regarding heritage language policies are being studied by Saskatchewan Education.

2(c)(v) Employment Training and Placement

199. The Department of Human Resources, Labour and Employment houses programs designed to increase the participation of Native people in the provincial economy. The Native Career Development Program provides training and employment opportunities for Native people and the Canada/Saskatchewan Special Agricultural and Rural Development Agreement (Special ARDA) provides opportunities for small business development, training and primary producing activities in renewable resources.

2(c)(vi) Economic Development

200. Agriculture in northern Saskatchewan, most of which involves people of Native ancestry, benefits from: (a) continued provision of specialist staff in support of wild rice, market gardening, blueberry production, cage rearing of trout and fur farming; (b) expanded funding for research on and demonstration of the above enterprises; (c) the general extension of production and financial management for northern residents; (d) co-operation with other agencies to develop a land-lease policy that would allow commercial market gardens and blueberry operations to develop; (e) the support of 4H activities in gardens, poultry, and livestock; (f) a wild rice seed distribution program and grants for the purchase of wild rice harvesters; (g) the northern agricultural conference organized by the Northern Advisory Council to make people aware of opportunities; and (h) further development of the northern horticulture research and demonstration centre.

201. The Department of Tourism, Small Business and Co-operatives has participated jointly with the federal Department of Regional Industrial Expansion in administering a special program directed to persons of Indian ancestry or businesses whose labour force comprises 50% or more persons of Indian ancestry. The program provides financial assistance for small business activities, related infrastructure, primary producing activities and social-economic development.

202. The Department also provides loans for trappers and fishermen, and other business endeavours in northern Saskatchewan. While these loans are not targeted specially towards persons of Native ancestry, a large percentage of the loans made are directly to persons of Native ancestry, or to businesses which employ Natives. This is a special lending service which is provided to the residents of northern Saskatchewan and is not available in other parts of the province.

2(c)(vii) Native Housing

203. While Saskatchewan Housing Corporation is no longer involved in the delivery of new housing through the programs identified in paragraph 260 of the eighth report, it continues to administer existing housing units under the programs. In northern Saskatchewan local residents, usually of Native ancestry, are employed to provide counselling to program clients, and are trained in the management of rental housing.

204. Through the Innovative Housing Program, private and non-profit developers are encouraged to submit creative and suitable designs for the development of new social housing units. Persons of Native ancestry and other ethnic groups are equally eligible to take advantage of the program.

2(c)(viii) Support Services

205. In addition to continuing programs outlined in the seventh and eighth reports, Saskatchewan Social Services provides funding for three Native-run agencies which were established to provide homemaker and parent aide services with the objective of helping to keep families together.

2(c)(ix) Health

206. In addition to continuing programs outlined in the seventh and eighth reports, Saskatchewan Health provides grants to 14 northern communities to employ Native community health workers to assist health care practitioners in providing medical, public health and counselling services.

2(c)(x) Human Justice

207. At the Regina Correctional Centre, the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College provides courses on Native culture and tradition. The Gabriel Dumont Institute holds sessions on employment planning at Pine Grove Correctional Centre (female inmates) and Peyakowak, a Native organization which concentrates on strengthening family ties, conducts weekly sessions within the Centre. In addition, each Correctional Centre has access to a Native Elder. The Elders attend on a weekly basis, or as required, for consultation purposes.

208. In 1986, a course on Native Awareness taught by members of SINCO (a Native consulting firm) was replaced by a more general Cross-Cultural Awareness training session. This course is mandatory for all correctional centre staff during the Corrections Worker Training Program.

2(c)(xii) Grants to Native Groups

209. In addition to the continuation of funding as outlined in paragraph 269 of the eighth report, grants were made with respect to Indian and Native economic development.

PART IV: MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE TERRITORIES

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

210. The Government of the Northwest Territories reports that claims of discrimination on the basis of race continue to be very rare. While a human rights code for the Northwest Territories remains a future possibility, the enactment of such a law is not expected to increase the number of such complaints.

211. The Fair Practices Act remains as the Northwest Territories human rights statute, and it, along with the Canadian Human Rights Act, continues to afford protection against discrimination in the Northwest Territories.

YUKON

212. Yukon's submission to Canada's 9th report under the Convention addresses the Government's development in establishing comprehensive human rights legislation.

213. As of February 1, 1987, the Yukon Human Rights Act was assented to and on July 1, 1987, proclaimed as a basic legal instrument to address discrimination in Yukon society. As such, a Commission was established to enforce the Act in addition to establishing educational strategies to achieve the following objectives:

S.1 (1)(a) To further in the Yukon the public policy that every individual is free and equal in dignity and rights,

(b) to discourage and eliminate discrimination,

(c) to promote the recognition of the inherent dignity and worth and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family, these being principles underlying the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other solemn undertakings, international and national, which Canada honours.

(2) This Act does not affect rights pertaining to aboriginal peoples established by the Constitution of Canada or by a land claims agreement.

Multicultural Heritage

214. This Act shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of the residents of the Yukon.

Prohibited Grounds

215. Specific provisions under this legislation include a complaint mechanism to address allegations of racial discrimination in housing, employment and public services defined, among other things, under the following prohibited grounds:

(a) ancestry, including colour and race,
(b) national origin,
(c) ethnic or linguistic background or origin,
(d) actual or presumed association with other individuals or groups whose identity or membership is determined by any of the above.

216. In September 1987, the Yukon Human Rights Commission began a plan of action to focus a large part of its human rights educational development activities towards racial discrimination in Yukon society. In the first 6 months of its existence, the Commission produced advertisements, posters and countless news commentaries addressing racism in order to bring about significant public debate. In particular, the definition of racism the Commission has publicized broadly defines the adverse effects of disadvantages experienced by people of Indian ancestry in daily living.

"Racism scours the depths of our souls, and dredges up the most undesirable of emotions, yet the fear, the poverty and the hatred pale beside racism's true legacy: the destruction of human dignity and potential".

217. The Commission's plan to develop a long-term educational strategy to address racial discrimination is a complex and controversial undertaking for the Commission's first year of development. However, a public foundation with a mandate to achieve greater racial tolerance is a necessary component of Yukon's economy and future.

ANNEX 1

The Daily, December 3, 1987 *

Table 1. Population by Selected Ethnic Origins, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986. (Based on 20% sample data)[1]

Selected Ethnic Origins	Canada	Nfld	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Quebec	Ontario
Total population	**25,022,005**	**564,000**	**125,090**	**864,150**	**701,860**	**6,454,490**	**9,001,170**
Single origins	**18,035,665**	**470,280**	**74,105**	**535,905**	**504,350**	**6,010,010**	**5,952,105**
British(1)	6,332,725	449,760	59,275	417,690	251,315	319,550	2,912,830
French(2)	6,093,160	11,315	11,130	52,900	232,570	5,015,565	531,580
Austrian	24,900	25	5	85	50	1,645	10,475
Belgian	28,395	0	65	320	120	6,485	12,180
Dutch (Netherlands)	351,765	395	1,280	9,320	2,900	6,365	171,150
German	896,720	1,155	535	21,205	3,760	26,780	285,155
Swiss	19,130	30	5	160	65	3,425	7,600
Finnish	40,565	10	10	95	90	310	26,530
Scandinavian(3)	171,715	265	135	1,230	1,215	2,540	26,755
Estonian	13,200	0	0	105	40	655	10,045
Latvian	12,615	35	0	60	5	905	9,550
Lithuanian	14,725	5	0	125	20	2,195	10,265
Czech and Slovak(4)	55,535	40	15	315	90	4,085	28,910
Hungarian (Magyar)	97,850	40	50	460	230	8,545	51,255
Polish	222,260	200	100	1,840	375	18,835	117,575
Romanian	18,745	0	0	50	20	3,315	7,385
Russian	32,080	10	0	125	30	1,815	5,780
Ukrainian	420,210	105	65	1,440	490	12,225	109,705
Croatian	35,115	5	0	20	5	920	26,760
Serbian	9,510	0	0	5	5	240	8,405
Slovenian	5,890	5	5	25	20	245	4,720
Yugoslav, n.i.e.	51,205	15	5	175	95	3,735	32,215
Macedonian	11,355	5	0	0	0	30	11,175
Greek	143,780	35	5	1,145	230	47,450	80,320
Italian	709,590	235	80	2,260	865	163,880	461,375
Maltese	15,345	40	0	55	10	150	14,330
Portuguese	199,595	270	75	540	255	29,700	139,220
Spanish	57,125	75	5	275	135	16,605	28,000
Jewish	245,855	150	40	1,760	605	81,190	127,030
Armenian	22,525	0	0	30	15	10,810	10,750
Iranian	13,325	105	0	165	25	3,205	5,825
Turk	5,065	0	0	170	20	735	3,270
Arab, n.i.e.	27,270	40	85	140	105	9,190	12,700
Egyptian	11,580	15	0	125	35	6,160	4,200
Lebanese	29,345	80	230	2,135	660	8,270	11,820
South Asian(5)	266,800	680	205	1,950	735	17,780	135,135
Chinese	360,320	610	130	1,345	765	23,205	156,170
Japanese	40,245	25	0	65	85	1,285	16,150
Korean	27,685	5	0	25	70	1,235	17,200
Filipino	93,285	285	0	200	230	5,110	44,195
Cambodian	10,365	0	0	5	0	5,165	3,160
Laotian	9,580	20	0	25	0	2,795	3,780
Vietnamese	53,015	40	10	430	290	15,860	17,155
Pacific Islands origins(6)	6,625	0	0	0	0	90	425
Latin, Central and South American origins(7)	32,235	15	10	115	75	12,085	11,895
Caribbean origins(8)	48,475	25	0	130	70	12,980	30,060
Black	170,340	55	50	7,890	935	36,785	108,710
African Black	4,630	0	25	25	15	640	1,960
Aboriginal peoples(9)	373,265	3,825	410	5,960	3,885	49,320	55,560
Other single origins	99,025	205	65	1,190	740	7,420	33,715
Multiple origins(10)	**6,986,345**	**93,730**	**50,985**	**328,245**	**197,505**	**444,480**	**3,049,060**
British only(11)	2,073,830	52,015	27,135	124,500	77,995	60,715	1,032,120
British and French	1,139,345	24,290	15,180	80,605	69,855	174,250	512,570
British and other	2,262,525	12,635	5,985	81,445	30,555	55,235	942,560
French only(12)	5,930	5	10	515	1,280	3,490	290
French and other	325,655	815	420	7,025	3,285	77,195	103,345
British, French and other	563,065	3,415	1,990	24,795	12,580	39,590	244,370
Other multiple origins	616,000	550	270	9,360	1,955	33,995	213,815

See footnotes on page 5.

* The Daily is published by Statistics Canada

Table 1. Population by Selected Ethnic Origins, for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1986. (Based on 20% sample data)[1] – Concluded

Selected Ethnic Origins	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
Total population	**1,049,320**	**996,695**	**2,340,265**	**2,849,585**	**23,360**	**52,020**
Single origins	**681,580**	**604,750**	**1,389,930**	**1,759,810**	**12,855**	**39,980**
British(1)	224,375	222,115	592,345	871,070	5,370	7,015
French(2)	55,720	33,535	77,585	68,965	775	1,510
Austrian	1,665	1,615	3,170	6,140	25	15
Belgian	4,255	1,440	1,755	1,750	15	15
Dutch (Netherlands)	27,875	13,025	55,920	62,945	350	240
German	96,160	128,850	182,870	148,280	880	1,085
Swiss	595	600	2,475	4,125	30	25
Finnish	720	1,075	2,625	8,545	25	30
Scandinavian(3)	14,835	24,895	46,525	52,560	445	305
Estonian	55	50	580	1,660	5	5
Latvian	400	55	545	1,030	15	10
Lithuanian	340	160	840	760	10	5
Czech and Slovak(4)	2,770	2,145	8,235	8,795	60	70
Hungarian (Magyar)	3,230	8,115	12,780	13,000	95	40
Polish	22,015	13,325	28,500	19,305	75	100
Romanian	640	2,695	2,790	1,840	5	5
Russian	1,755	4,130	4,185	14,170	55	30
Ukrainian	79,940	60,550	106,760	48,200	340	400
Croatian	665	245	1,990	4,510	0	0
Serbian	85	125	225	390	15	20
Slovenian	120	30	410	310	10	0
Yugoslav, n.i.e.	1,195	700	4,525	8,420	60	60
Macedonian	0	0	105	45	0	0
Greek	2,025	1,185	4,030	7,295	30	40
Italian	8,230	1,950	23,635	46,755	75	255
Maltese	100	10	175	475	0	0
Portuguese	7,335	330	6,280	15,535	10	30
Spanish	1,180	625	5,280	4,910	20	15
Jewish	13,870	990	7,945	12,230	35	10
Armenian	75	10	110	725	0	0
Iranian	180	185	800	2,820	15	0
Turk	15	70	555	215	0	10
Arab, n.i.e.	270	365	3,145	1,210	0	10
Egyptian	115	90	645	205	0	0
Lebanese	170	240	5,010	720	0	0
South Asian(5)	7,415	3,450	30,090	69,250	45	65
Chinese	8,730	7,210	49,210	112,605	105	240
Japanese	1,055	330	5,295	15,905	10	35
Korean	565	120	3,385	5,065	5	20
Filipino	15,815	1,190	10,260	15,810	20	155
Cambodian	315	135	1,020	555	0	5
Laotian	920	520	655	860	0	0
Vietnamese	2,055	1,630	9,630	5,740	35	135
Pacific Islands origins(6)	20	0	780	5,305	5	0
Latin, Central and South American origins(7)	1,185	780	3,790	2,245	15	20
Caribbean origins(8)	1,260	290	2,455	1,205	0	5
Black	3,665	905	7,235	3,995	10	105
African Black	235	325	740	660	0	0
Aboriginal peoples(9)	55,410	55,645	51,670	61,130	3,280	27,175
Other single origins	9,940	6,685	18,370	19,560	470	670
Multiple origins(10)	**367,740**	**391,950**	**950,335**	**1,089,780**	**10,505**	**12,040**
British only(11)	86,560	75,440	213,130	319,240	2,410	2,570
British and French	35,495	27,760	90,315	106,370	1,175	1,475
British and other	131,620	167,320	393,770	432,590	4,495	4,325
French only(12)	40	45	105	130	0	0
French and other	23,910	25,685	45,710	37,135	420	705
British, French and other	30,610	31,395	82,935	89,000	1,055	1,340
Other multiple origins	59,500	64,305	124,365	105,310	950	1,620

See footnotes on page 5.

Abbreviation: n.i.e. = not included elsewhere

Note:[1] In this and all subsequent tables and graphs, the figures for 1986 exclude the population on incompletely enumerated Indian reserves and settlements. For Canada there were 136 such reserves and settlements and the total population was estimated to be about 45,000 in 1986.

Footnotes:

(1) Includes the single origins of English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, British, n.i.e. and Other British.

(2) Includes the single origins of French, Acadian, French Canadian and Québécois.

(3) Includes the single origins of Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish and Scandinavian, n.i.e.

(4) Includes the single origins of Czech, Czechoslovakian and Slovak.

(5) Includes the single origins of Bengali, Gujarati, Punjabi, Singhalese, Tamil, Bangladeshi, n.i.e., East Indian, n.i.e., Pakistani, n.i.e. and Sri Lankan, n.i.e.

(6) Includes the single origins of Fijian, Polynesian and Other Pacific Islanders.

(7) Includes the single origins of Argentinian, Brazilian, Chilean, Ecuadorian, Mexican, Peruvian and Other Latin / Central / South American origins.

(8) Includes the single origins of Cuban, Haitian, Jamaican, Puerto Rican, Other Caribbean, n.i.e. and Other West Indian.

(9) Includes the single origins of Inuit, Métis and North American Indian.

(10) Includes persons who report more than one origin.

(11) The British Only multiple category includes persons who report more than one of the following origins: English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, British, n.i.e. and Other British.

(12) The French Only multiple category includes persons who report more than one of the following origins: French, Acadian, Franco-Manitoban, Franco-Ontarian, French Canadian and Québécois.

ANNEX 2

Proclamation of the Second Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

WHEREAS Canada subscribes to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which recognizes that the inherent dignity and equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family are the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world;

CONVINCED that any philosophy of racial differentiation or doctrine of racial superiority is morally reprehensible, socially unjust and dangerous to society and that there is no justification for racial discrimination either in theory or in practice;

CONVINCED also that racial discrimination harms not only those who are its objects but also those who practise it, in whatever form, including the system of "apartheid;"

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Constitution of Canada, through the **Charter of Rights and Freedoms** provides for equality before and under the law and equal protection and benefit of the law without discrimination based on, among other things, race, national or ethnic origin, colour or religion, not precluding any law, program or activity aimed at ameliorating conditions of disadvantage based on these grounds; and recognizes the multicultural character of Canadian society;

BELIEVING firmly that there is no obligation more compelling, no duty more irresistible than to ensure that minorities live at all times in conditions of fairness and justice;

DETERMINED to build a nation in which every Canadian regardless of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, or religion, has the opportunity to realize his or her potential and can live in dignity, respect and peace;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the efforts made by Canadians toward the elimination of racism and racial discrimination;

MINDFUL however, of the urgent need to redouble these efforts to eradicate racism and to secure understanding of and respect for the dignity and equality of all Canadians;

RECOGNIZING that the General Assembly of the United Nations, in its resolution 38/14 of December 20, 1983 and in its **Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination** 1983-1993, called upon all States and organizations to participate in the celebration of the Second Decade by intensifying and extending their efforts to ensure the rapid elimination of racism and racial discrimination;

CONSIDERING that the Government of Canada made a commitment at the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Ministers Conference on Human Rights in September, 1985, to issue a Proclamation regarding this Second Decade;

THEREFORE NOW, I, Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, do hereby proclaim the **Second Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination** (1983-1993) and call upon all Canadians to participate in the celebration of the Second Decade by intensifying and extending their efforts to ensure the rapid eradication of racism and racial discrimination and the realization of mutual understanding, respect, equality and justice for all Canadians.

Let us all work toward the day when racism and racial discrimination become history and when every Canadian can participate fully and equally in the life of our country.

Prime Minister of Canada
March 21, 1986

Proclamation de la Deuxième Décennie de la lutte contre le racisme et la discrimination raciale

CONSIDÉRANT que le Canada souscrit à la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme selon laquelle la reconnaissance de la dignité inhérente à tous les membres de la famille humaine et de leurs droits égaux et inaliénables constitue le fondement de la liberté, de la justice et de la paix dans le monde;

CONVAINCU que toute doctrine de différenciation entre les races ou de supériorité d'une race sur une autre est moralement condamnable, socialement injuste et dangereuse et que rien ne saurait justifier la discrimination raciale, ni en théorie ni en pratique;

CONVAINCU aussi que la discrimination raciale porte préjudice non seulement à ceux qui en sont les victimes mais également à ceux qui la pratiquent sous une forme ou une autre, en particulier celle de l'«apartheid»;

RECONNAISSANT que la Constitution du Canada, par le truchement de la **Charte des droits et libertés**, porte que la loi ne fait acception de personne et s'applique également à tous, que tous ont droit à la même protection et au même bénéfice de la loi, indépendamment de toute discrimination fondée notamment sur la race, l'origine nationale ou ethnique ou la couleur, sans interdire les lois, programmes ou activités destinés à améliorer la situation d'individus ou de groupes défavorisés du fait de ces motifs, et qu'elle reconnaît le caractère multiculturel de la société canadienne;

CROYANT fermement qu'il n'y a pas d'obligation plus grande ni de devoir plus impérieux que d'assurer en tout temps aux minorités des conditions de vie justes et équitables;

RÉSOLU à bâtir une nation où tous les Canadiens, sans distinction fondée sur le sexe, la race, la couleur, l'origine nationale ou ethnique, ou la déficience, auront la possibilité de se réaliser pleinement et de vivre dans la dignité, le respect et la paix;

PRENANT NOTE AVEC SATISFACTION des efforts déployés par les Canadiens en vue d'éliminer le racisme et la discrimination raciale;

CONSCIENT toutefois de l'urgent besoin de multiplier ces efforts pour supprimer le racisme et pour assurer la compréhension et le respect de la dignité et de l'égalité de tous les Canadiens;

RECONNAISSANT que l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, dans sa résolution 38/14 du 20 décembre 1983 et dans son **Programme d'action pour la deuxième Décennie de la lutte contre le racisme et la discrimination raciale** 1983-1993, a invité tous les États et les organisations à participer à la célébration de la deuxième Décennie en intensifiant et en élargissant leurs efforts afin d'assurer l'élimination rapide du racisme et de la discrimination raciale;

CONSIDÉRANT que le gouvernement du Canada s'est engagé, dans le cadre de la conférence fédérale-provinciale-territoriale des ministres chargés des droits de la personne en septembre 1985, à faire une proclamation concernant cette Deuxième Décennie;

EN CONSÉQUENCE, je soussigné, Brian Mulroney, Premier ministre du Canada, proclame par les présentes la **Deuxième Décennie de la lutte contre le racisme et la discrimination raciale** (1983-1993) et invite tous les Canadiens à participer à la célébration de la deuxième Décennie en intensifiant et en élargissant leurs efforts afin de réaliser l'élimination rapide du racisme et de la discrimination raciale et d'assurer la compréhension et le respect mutuels, ainsi que l'égalité et la justice pour tous les Canadiens.

Tous ensemble, travaillons à l'avènement du jour où le racisme et la discrimination raciale seront choses du passé et où tous les Canadiens pourront participer pleinement et en toute égalité à la vie de notre pays.

Premier ministre du Canada
le 21 mars 1986

ANNEX 3

Declaration of National Citizenship Week

WHEREAS *Canadian citizenship recognizes the equal status of* the citizen by birth and the citizen by choice, *each being entitled to the rights and privileges and subject to the duties and responsibilities which flow from being a Canadian citizen;*

BELIEVING *that Canadian citizenship enhances loyalty and commitment to Canada and enriches the significance of membership in the Canadian community;*

WHEREAS *Canadian citizenship and its attendant values are to be promoted among the people of Canada;*

MINDFUL *that Canadian citizenship expects a knowledge and understanding of the different peoples, cultures, histories, official languages and symbols of Canada, and of the way in which it is governed, so that all may share and fully participate in the affairs of the nation;*

BELIEVING *that Canadian citizenship reflects the bilingual, multicultural character of Canada which respects the contribution of citizens of every background to the life of the country;*

CONVINCED *that many national and community goals can only be accomplished by people giving their time and talents in individual commitment or through voluntary organizations which work to enhance the quality of Canadian life;*

ACKNOWLEDGING *that the week of April 17 has been chosen as National Citizenship Week to coincide with the anniversary of the proclamation of the* Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms *which embodies many of the basic principles, values and beliefs of Canadian citizenship;*

THEREFORE NOW, I, *Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, do hereby declare the week of April 12-18, 1987 to be the first National Citizenship Week and that henceforth the week of April 17 will be celebrated annually as National Citizenship Week.*

I call upon all to participate in the celebration of Citizenship Week by reflecting on what it means to be a Canadian and joining others in special activities to mark the occasion.

Let us celebrate our citizenship and the beliefs and values it embodies.

Prime Minister of Canada
April 1987

ANNEX 4: LIST OF DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED WITH THIS REPORT

1. Reports on the celebration of Human Rights Day in 1985 and 1986.

2. Addendum to the daily. The Daily, December 3, 1987. Statistics Canada.

3. Toward Equality. Reponse to the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on Equality Rights. Government of Canada, 1986.

4. Declaration by the Government of Québec on Ethnic and Race Relations.

5. Rapport annuel 1985-1986. Conseil des Communautés culturelles et de l'Immigration du Québec.

6. Règlement sur les programmes d'accès à l'égalité. Commission des droits de la personne du Québec.

7. Human Rights Act. Statutes of Yukon 1987, Chapter 3.

ANNEX 5: TEXT OF THE CONVENTION

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Adopted and opened for signature and ratification by General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 4 January 1969, in accordance with article 19.

The States Parties to this Convention,

Considering that the Charter of the United Nations is based on the principles of the dignity and equality inherent in all human beings, and that all Member States have pledged themselves to take joint and separate action, in co-operation with the Organization, for the achievement of one of the purposes of the United Nations which is to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour or national origin,

Considering that all human beings are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law against any discrimination and against any incitement to discrimination,

Considering that the United Nations has condemned colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith, in whatever form and wherever they exist, and that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 14 December 1960 (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)) has affirmed and solemnly proclaimed the necessity of bringing them to a speedy and unconditional end,

Considering that the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of 20 November 1963 (General Assembly resolution 1904 (XVIII)) solemnly affirms the necessity of speedily eliminating racial discrimination throughout the world in all its forms and manifestations and of securing understanding of and respect for the dignity of the human person,

Convinced that any doctrine of superiority based on racial differentiation is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and that there is no justification for racial discrimination, in theory or in practice, anywhere,

Reaffirming that discrimination between human beings on the grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin is an obstacle to friendly and peaceful relations among nations and is capable of disturbing peace and security among peoples and the harmony of persons living side by side even within one and the same State,

Convinced that the existence of racial barriers is repugnant to the ideals of any human society,

Alarmed by manifestations of racial discrimination still in evidence in some areas of the world and by governmental policies based on racial superiority or hatred, such as policies of *apartheid*, segregation or separation,

Resolved to adopt all necessary measures for speedily eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations, and to prevent and combat racist doctrines and practices in order to promote understanding between races and to build an international community free from all forms of racial segregation and racial discrimination,

Bearing in mind the Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation adopted by the International Labour Organisation in 1958, and the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 1960,

Desiring to implement the principles embodied in the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and to secure the earliest adoption of practical measures to that end,

Have agreed as follows:

PART I

Article 1

1. In this Convention, the term "racial discrimination" shall mean any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life.

2. This Convention shall not apply to distinctions, exclusions, restrictions or preferences made by a State Party to this Convention between citizens and non-citizens.

3. Nothing in this Convention may be interpreted as affecting in any way the legal provisions of States Parties concerning nationality, citizenship or naturalization, provided that such provisions do not discriminate against any particular nationality.

4. Special measures taken for the sole purpose of securing adequate advancement of certain racial or ethnic groups or individuals requiring such protection as may be necessary in order to ensure such groups or individuals equal enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms shall not be deemed racial discrimination, provided, however, that such measures do not, as a consequence, lead to the maintenance of separate rights for different racial groups and that they shall not be continued after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved.

Article 2

1. States Parties condemn racial discrimination and undertake to pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating racial discrimination in all its forms and promoting understanding among all races, and, to this end:

(*a*) Each State Party undertakes to engage in no act or practice of racial discrimination against persons, groups of persons or institutions and to ensure that all public authorities and public institutions, national and local, shall act in conformity with this obligation;

(*b*) Each State Party undertakes not to sponsor, defend or support racial discrimination by any persons or organizations;

(*c*) Each State Party shall take effective measures to review governmental, national and local policies, and to amend, rescind or nullify any laws and regulations which have the effect of creating or perpetuating racial discrimination wherever it exists;

(*d*) Each State Party shall prohibit and bring to an end, by all appropriate means, including legislation as required by circumstances, racial discrimination by any persons, group or organization;

(*e*) Each State Party undertakes to encourage, where appropriate, integrationist multiracial organizations and movements and other means of eliminating barriers between races, and to discourage anything which tends to strengthen racial division.

2. States Parties shall, when the circumstances so warrant, take, in the social, economic, cultural and other fields, special and concrete measures to ensure the adequate development and protection of certain racial groups or individuals belonging to them, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the full and equal enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These measures shall in no case entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate rights for different racial groups after the objectives for which they were taken have been achieved.

Article 3

States Parties particularly condemn racial segregation and *apartheid* and undertake to prevent, prohibit and eradicate all practices of this nature in territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 4

States Parties condemn all propaganda and all organizations which are based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote racial hatred and discrimination in any form, and undertake to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination and, to this end, with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of this Convention, *inter alia*:

(*a*) Shall declare an offence punishable by law all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination, as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts against any race or group of persons of another colour or ethnic origin, and also the provision of any assistance to racist activities, including the financing thereof;

(*b*) Shall declare illegal and prohibit organizations, and also organized and all other propaganda activities, which promote and incite racial discrimination, and shall recognize participation in such organizations or activities as an offence punishable by law;

(*c*) Shall not permit public authorities or public institutions, national or local, to promote or incite racial discrimination.

Article 5

In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights:

(*a*) The right to equal treatment before the tribunals and all other organs administering justice;

(*b*) The right to security of person and protection by the State against violence or bodily harm, whether inflicted by government officials or by any individual group or institution;

(*c*) Political rights, in particular the rights to participate in elections—to vote and to stand for election—on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, to take part in the Government as well as in the conduct of public affairs at any level and to have equal access to public service;

(*d*) Other civil rights, in particular:

(i) The right to freedom of movement and residence within the border of the State;

(ii) The right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's country;

(iii) The right to nationality;

(iv) The right to marriage and choice of spouse;

(v) The right to own property alone as well as in association with others;

(vi) The right to inherit;

(vii) The right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

(viii) The right to freedom of opinion and expression;

(ix) The right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association;

(*e*) Economic, social and cultural rights, in particular:

(i) The rights to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work, to protection against unemployment, to equal pay for equal work, to just and favourable remuneration;

(ii) The right to form and join trade unions;

(iii) The right to housing;

(iv) The right to public health, medical care, social security and social services;

(v) The right to education and training;

(vi) The right to equal participation in cultural activities;

(*f*) The right of access to any place or service intended for use by the general public, such as transport, hotels, restaurants, cafés, theatres and parks.

Article 6

States Parties shall assure to everyone within their jurisdiction effective protection and remedies, through the competent national tribunals and other State institutions, against any acts of racial discrimination which violate his human rights and fundamental freedoms contrary to this Convention, as well as the right to seek from such tribunals just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage suffered as a result of such discrimination.

Article 7

States Parties undertake to adopt immediate and effective measures, particularly in the fields of teaching, education, culture and information, with a view to combating prejudices which lead to racial discrimination and to promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnical groups, as well as to propagating the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and this Convention.

PART II

Article 8

1. There shall be established a Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) consisting of eighteen experts of high moral standing and acknowledged impartiality elected by States Parties from among their nationals, who shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution and to the representation of the different forms of civilization as well as of the principal legal systems.

2. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by the States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.

3. The initial election shall be held six months after the date of the entry into force of this Convention. At least three months before the date of each election the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to the States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties.

4. Elections of the members of the Committee shall be held at a meeting of States Parties convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters. At that meeting, for which two thirds of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those nominees who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

5. (*a*) The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. However, the terms of nine of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election the names of these nine members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the Committee.

(*b*) For the filling of casual vacancies, the State Party whose expert has ceased to function as a member of the Committee shall appoint another expert from among its nationals, subject to the approval of the Committee.

6. States Parties shall be responsible for the expenses of the members of the Committee while they are in performance of Committee duties.

Article 9

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for consideration by the Committee, a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures which they have adopted and which give effect to the provisions of this Convention: (*a*) within one year after the entry into force of the Convention for the State concerned; and (*b*) thereafter every two years and whenever the Committee so requests. The Committee may request further information from the States Parties.

2. The Committee shall report annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly of the United Nations on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of the reports and information received from the States Parties. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be reported to the General Assembly together with comments, if any, from States Parties.

Article 10

1. The Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

2. The Committee shall elect its officers for a term of two years.

3. The secretariat of the Committee shall be provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

4. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters.

Article 11

1. If a State Party considers that another State Party is not giving effect to the provisions of this Convention, it may bring the matter to the attention of the Committee. The Committee shall then transmit the communication to the State Party concerned. Within three months, the receiving State shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State.

2. If the matter is not adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties, either by bilateral negotiations or by any other procedure open to them, within six months after the receipt by the receiving State of the initial communication, either State shall have the right to refer the matter again to the Committee by notifying the Committee and also the other State.

3. The Committee shall deal with a matter referred to it in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article after it has ascertained that all available domestic remedies have been invoked and exhausted in the case, in conformity with the generally recognized principles of international law. This shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged.

4. In any matter referred to it, the Committee may call upon the States Parties concerned to supply any other relevant information.

5. When any matter arising out of this article is being considered by the Committee, the States Parties concerned shall be entitled to send a representative to take part in the proceedings of the Committee, without voting rights, while the matter is under consideration.

Article 12

1. (*a*) After the Committee has obtained and collated all the information it deems necessary, the Chairman shall appoint an *ad hoc* Conciliation Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) comprising five persons who may or may not be members of the Committee. The members of the Commission shall be appointed with the unanimous consent of the parties to the dispute, and its good offices shall be made available to the States concerned with a view to an amicable solution of the matter on the basis of respect for this Convention.

(*b*) If the States parties to the dispute fail to reach agreement within three months on all or part of the composition of the Commission, the members of the Commission not agreed upon by the States parties to the dispute shall be elected by secret ballot by a two-thirds majority vote of the Committee from among its own members.

2. The members of the Commission shall serve in their personal capacity. They shall not be nationals of the States parties to the dispute or of a State not Party to this Convention.

3. The Commission shall elect its own Chairman and adopt its own rules of procedure.

4. The meetings of the Commission shall normally be held at United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Commission.

5. The secretariat provided in accordance with article 10, paragraph 3, of this Convention shall also service the Commission whenever a dispute among States Parties brings the Commission into being.

6. The States parties to the dispute shall share equally all the expenses of the members of the Commission in accordance with estimates to be provided by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

7. The Secretary-General shall be empowered to pay the expenses of the members of the Commission, if necessary, before reimbursement by the States parties to the dispute in accordance with paragraph 6 of this article.

8. The information obtained and collated by the Committee shall be made available to the Commission, and the Commission may call upon the States concerned to supply any other relevant information.

Article 13

1. When the Commission has fully considered the matter, it shall prepare and submit to the Chairman of the Committee a report embodying its findings on all questions of fact relevant to the issue between the parties and containing such recommendations as it may think proper for the amicable solution of the dispute.

2. The Chairman of the Committee shall communicate the report of the Commission to each of the States parties to the dispute. These States shall, within three months, inform the Chairman of the Committee whether or not they accept the recommendations contained in the report of the Commission.

3. After the period provided for in paragraph 2 of this article, the Chairman of the Committee shall communicate the report of the Commission and the declarations of the States Parties concerned to the other States Parties to this Convention.

Article 14

1. A State Party may at any time declare that it recognizes the competence of the Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals or groups of individuals within its jurisdiction claiming to be victims of a violation by that State Party of any of the rights set forth in this Convention. No communication shall be received by the Committee if it concerns a State Party which has not made such a declaration.

2. Any State Party which makes a declaration as provided for in paragraph 1 of this article may establish or indicate a body within its national legal order which shall be competent to receive and consider petitions from individuals and groups of individuals within its jurisdiction who claim to be victims of a violation of any of the rights set forth in this Convention and who have exhausted other available local remedies.

3. A declaration made in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article and the name of any body established or indicated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article shall be deposited by the State Party concerned with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit copies thereof to the other States Parties. A declaration may be withdrawn at any time by notification to the Secretary-General, but such a withdrawal shall not affect communications pending before the Committee.

4. A register of petitions shall be kept by the body established or indicated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, and certified copies of the register shall be filed annually through appropriate channels with the Secretary-General on the understanding that the contents shall not be publicly disclosed.

5. In the event of failure to obtain satisfaction from the body established or indicated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article, the petitioner shall have the right to communicate the matter to the Committee within six months.

6. (*a*) The Committee shall confidentially bring any communication referred to it to the attention of the State Party alleged to be violating any provision of this Convention, but the identity of the individual or groups of individuals concerned shall not be revealed without his or their express consent. The Committee shall not receive anonymous communications.

(*b*) Within three months, the receiving State shall submit to the Committee written explanations or statements clarifying the matter and the remedy, if any, that may have been taken by that State.

7. (*a*) The Committee shall consider communications in the light of all information made available to it by the State Party concerned and by the petitioner. The Committee shall not consider any communication from a petitioner unless it has ascertained that the petitioner has exhausted all available domestic remedies. However, this shall not be the rule where the application of the remedies is unreasonably prolonged.

(*b*) The Committee shall forward its suggestions and recommendations, if any, to the State Party concerned and to the petitioner.

8. The Committee shall include in its annual report a summary of such communications and, where appropriate, a summary of the explanations and statements of the States Parties concerned and of its own suggestions and recommendations.

9. The Committee shall be competent to exercise the functions provided for in this article only when at least ten States Parties to this Convention are bound by declarations in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.

Article 15

1. Pending the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, the provisions of this Convention shall in no way limit the right of petition granted to these peoples by other international instruments or by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

2. (*a*) The Committee established under article 8, paragraph 1, of this Convention shall receive copies of the petitions from, and submit expressions of opinion and recommendations on these petitions to, the bodies of the United Nations which deal with matters directly related to the principles and objectives of this Convention in their consideration of petitions from the inhabitants of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and all other territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applies, relating to matters covered by this Convention which are before these bodies.

(*b*) The Committee shall receive from the competent bodies of the United Nations copies of the reports concerning the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures directly related to the principles and objectives of this Convention applied by the administering Powers within the Territories mentioned in subparagraph (*a*) of this paragraph, and shall express opinions and make recommendations to these bodies.

3. The Committee shall include in its report to the General Assembly a summary of the petitions and reports it has received from United Nations bodies, and the expressions of opinion and recommendations of the Committee relating to the said petitions and reports.

4. The Committee shall request from the Secretary-General of the United Nations all information relevant to the objectives of this Convention and available to him regarding the Territories mentioned in paragraph 2 (*a*) of this article.

Article 16

The provisions of this Convention concerning the settlement of disputes or complaints shall be applied without prejudice to other procedures for settling disputes or complaints in the field of discrimination laid down in the constituent instruments of, or in conventions adopted by, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and shall not prevent the States Parties from having recourse to other procedures for settling a dispute in accordance with general or special international agreements in force between them.

PART III

Article 17

1. This Convention is open for signature by any State Member of the United Nations or member of any of its specialized agencies, by any State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State which has been invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to this Convention.

2. This Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 18

1. This Convention shall be open to accession by any State referred to in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

2. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 19

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

2. For each State ratifying this Convention or acceding to it after the deposit of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or instrument of accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or instrument of accession.

Article 20

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States which are or may become Parties to this Convention reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession. Any State which objects to the reservation shall, within a period of ninety days from the date of the said communication, notify the Secretary-General that it does not accept it.

2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of this Convention shall not be permitted, nor shall a reservation the effect of which would inhibit the operation of any of the bodies established by this Convention be allowed. A reservation shall be considered incompatible or inhibitive if at least two thirds of the States Parties to this Convention object to it.

3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to this effect addressed to the Secretary-General. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received.

Article 21

A State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

Article 22

Any dispute between two or more States Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of this Convention, which is not settled by negotiation or by the procedures expressly provided for in this Convention, shall, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision, unless the disputants agree to another mode of settlement.

Article 23

1. A request for the revision of this Convention may be made at any time by any State Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The General Assembly of the United Nations shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such a request.

Article 24

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in article 17, paragraph 1, of this Convention of the following particulars:

(*a*) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under articles 17 and 18;

(*b*) The date of entry into force of this Convention under article 19;

(*c*) Communications and declarations received under articles 14, 20 and 23;

(*d*) Denunciations under article 21.

Article 25

1. This Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of this Convention to all States belonging to any of the categories mentioned in article 17, paragraph 1, of the Convention.